

UNITED SHIP
CONTROL IS
HOOVER VIEWFavors Presidential Naming
of Emergency Fleet Head
With Full AuthorityPRIVATE ENTERPRISE
CALLED ULTIMATE AIMAdvisory Board Advocated at
Conference of United States
Chamber of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Ending of the present system of divided responsibility under the Shipping Board's control of Government ship operations, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is the most pressing need for progress in the nation's merchant marine development.

The secretary presented his views on the question in a recent letter to Wallace H. White Jr. (R., Maine), chairman of the House Committee on Marine and Fisheries, which he made public in an address to the shipping conference convened here by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Referring to the board's refusal to follow the views of President Coolidge by vesting operating authority in the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Hoover declared his present personnel had "denied responsibility to the President, the one responsibility which every administrative officer of the Government should acknowledge under the spirit of the Constitution."

Favors Private Ownership
Mr. Hoover proposed that in the exercise of such authority the Fleet Corporation head should be assisted by an advisory board composed of Cabinet officers and the chairman of the Shipping Board.

Government support of shipping should be maintained, he said, but attempt should be made to enlist regional and community aid in meeting deficits, with the ultimate aim of getting private ownership to assume the burden.

"To our view," he said, "it is vital that we provide a form of administration of the Government fleet that will reduce losses on those routes which the Government must operate pending trade growth, and to provide methods which will facilitate these lines being disposed of to private enterprise."

Executive in Full Control
The Shipping Board was originally conceived largely for regulation of discriminations and other bad practices in ocean traffic. It was established upon a bi-partisan and later a regional basis. It was afterward loaded with the most gigantic administrative task in the Government. The necessarily divided attitude of the best board on earth has always resulted in failure in executive work.

"Therefore, our view has been that: The whole fleet and other property should be transferred to the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the president thereof should be appointed by the President of the United States, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and he should be solely responsible to the President.

"We believe that for certain major questions of policy an advisory board to the Emergency Fleet Corporation is desirable, and this board should represent and co-ordinate the great

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1925

Local	
Air Commerce Merger Formed	1
Public Forecasts Are Now Owned by 22 States	2
Governor Fuller Issues Thanksgiving Proclamation	2
Music in Boston	2
Interpretations Sought About Art Museum	2
Education Week Opens Actively	2
Soft Coal Key to Strike, Says Board	2
Report	2
Larger New England Timber Production to Be Advocated	2
Reference Book Acquaintance on Advanced Students	2
Leather Export Market Sought	2
General	
Russia Against Registration of Sakhalin Oil	1
Painlevé Faces Budget Critics	1
British Favor Abolition of Submarine Books Wanted for Marine Libraries	1
Mr. Hoover for Federal Control	1
Robt. Solution of Italy Spurs France Onward	1
Rhine Forces to Total 40,000	1
Privy Council Decides Ownership of Bed of River	1
College Group Favors Unity	1
Italy Discusses Bill Defining Powers of Premier	1
Italian Lira Holds Its Own	1
German Government Aiding Lasting Peace Seen in League Pact	1
Friend Society Condemns War	1
22,000,000 Fund for Near Eastern World News in Brief	1
Klamath Lake Bird Sanctuary Favored	1
Moscow Compared With Samarra	1
Improved Farm Leases Advised	1
South Warned of Danger of Piracy	1
British Call Slave-Carrying Piracy	1
British Hail Air Routes to India	1
Finance	
Reactionary Trend in Stocks	10
New York Stocks and Bonds	10
Boston Stocks	10
New York Curb	10
Footwear and Leather Review	10
Stock Markets of Leading Cities	11
New York Curb Price Range	11
Week	11
Sports	
Eastern College Football	12
Princeton Defeats Yale	12
Washington Surprises California	12
Features	
The Sundial	2
Art News and Comment	2
The Home Forum	2
Reality	2
The Diary of Subj. Our Dog	2
The Children's Page	2
Educational	2
Editorial	2
Letters to the Editor	2
In the Smoke	2
The Week in Geneva	2

Army Earns Money
by Cleaning Plants

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—The army made more than \$500,000 during the last fiscal year in operation of laundry and dry cleaning plants for officers and enlisted men. Maj.-Gen. William H. Hart, army quartermaster-general, in his annual report said laundry service was furnished at an estimated cost of \$1.75 per month, and that 65,110,000 pieces of laundry were handled. The net earnings for the year both from laundries and cleaning establishments amounted to \$534,684.

RUSSIA AGAINST
EXPLOITATION OF
OIL IN SAKHALIN

Soviet Government Also Opposes Leaving Japan in Control of New Railway

TOKYO, Nov. 16.—The Russo-Japanese agreement is a flimsy expedient which Russia will abrogate when desirable, while Russia will not co-operate with Japan in developing the oil resources of northern Sakhalin, Mr. Ivanov, general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, told the Harbin correspondent of the Japan Advertiser.

This influential Soviet official said Japan suggested that Russia build a railway from Nikolaievsk to Khabarovsk in order to transport oil and coal from Sakhalin, "but Russia has no intention of exploiting the petroleum resources of Sakhalin. We can get a cheaper and better grade of oil from the Caucasus, and we certainly are not going to build a railway to help Japan to get its oil from a concession, which is purely a military weapon. We might be interested in building a railway if American troops were crossing the Bering Sea to invade Japan."

Railway Move Opposed
Mr. Ivanov advises Japan to abandon its Sakhalin oil dream, saying it can never be developed profitably and is usable only in war time when other supplies are unobtainable. Russia would be content with a payment of a 50 per cent royalty, but Mr. Ivanov believes Japan already has given up hope of obtaining oil in Sakhalin. He said that Russia hoped to stimulate trade with Japan, thereby developing Vladivostok.

In mentioning railways, Mr. Ivanov said that Russia would never permit the completion of the Taonan-Taitshah line, which has been virtually built for the Chinese by South Manchuria, with Japanese capital.

"It is a direct blow at the Chinese Eastern and it would be a violation of all treaties if Japan were allowed to take control. For the moment Russia is not contemplating new railways in Manchuria, but intends to concentrate its energies on the new line through southern Siberia."

Rich in Minerals
Harbin circles make no attempt to dispute the Russian position. Japan and Russia for economic control of Manchuria. Mr. Ivanov says Manchuria will always have to buy manufactured articles abroad, and hopes America will compete with Japan for the market.

The Chinese Civil Administrator in the Chinese eastern zone said that Manchuria "needs American capital for development, and the expert advice of American engineers. Nearly all the foreign capital which has been invested in China has gone to the Yangtze Valley, while the richest part of China—Manchuria—has been neglected. We have mineral resources as rich as any in Asia, and we have a stable government which can keep order. I hope America some day will see an opportunity for investment here."

While refusing to comment on the Russo-Japanese competition, he made it evident that Manchuria would oppose all foreign exploitation, and would like to dispense with both Russian and Japanese influences and interests, and Chinese want capital and expert advice from America, in order to develop Manchuria for themselves.

GENERAL SARRAIL
ARRIVES IN PARIS

Explains Situation in Syria to French Premier

PARIS, Nov. 16.—General Sarrail, former High Commissioner in Syria, has arrived in Paris and given explanations to M. Painlevé. He will appear before the parliamentary commission. He declares that tranquillity can be restored in Syria by firmness and a general Muslim policy. Some indignation is expressed at the unfortunate incident at the railway station on General Sarrail's arrival. He was met by the new Syrian High Commissioner, Henri de Jouvenel. General Sarrail dryly remarked that he should not have troubled himself to meet him. Did not M. de Jouvenel know what he wished to do? Had not he already sent to Syria General Weygand's former chief of staff, who was dismissed by General Sarrail.

In spite of the reception, which disconcerted M. de Jouvenel, he insisted that his predecessor should give him an interview. He had already sought advice from earlier commissioners, Generals Gouraud and Weygand.

"That ought to suffice," returned General Sarrail. M. de Jouvenel said it was obviously necessary to complete his consultation and was eventually given an interview. Trivial and personal as the incident is, it seems to throw light on General Sarrail's position in Syria.

UTAH DINOSAUR
BAS-RELIEFS FOR
NOVEL MUSEUMState Proposes National Park
of Several Hundred Acres,
Inclosing Fossil Area

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The state of Utah, in co-operation with the Federal Government, eventually will have an unusual natural museum under a project being fostered through the State's delegation in Congress by Dr. Earl Douglas, geologist and anthropologist.

It is proposed to make Utah's famous dinosaur quarries, in the eastern section of the State, a national park of several hundred acres. The immediate area of the fossil formations already has been designated a national monument.

Dr. Douglas, for many years in the employ of the Carnegie Institute obtaining dinosaur exhibits, proposes a Utah natural museum somewhat along the lines of the Stone Mountain Memorial in Georgia. Instead, however, of carving the figures in the stone, it is intended to chisel out, in bas-relief, the remains of the prehistoric animals on the side of the canyon.

American Seamen Welcome
All Kinds of Good ReadingMerchant Marine Library Association Calling
for Books to Meet Urgent Need

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—An intensified campaign for books for the thousands of men who "go down to the sea in ships" is being made here this week by the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which has headquarters at No. 82 Beaver Street, Manhattan.

Carl W. Shattuck, director of the association, in an interview, stressed what he declared was an urgent need for literature for the men chiefly of the United States Coast Guard Patrol and of the life saving stations. He described the recreation of these men as sea as "eight hours of leisure daily, sitting on deck with a changeless horizon of sea and sky and the ship cat for a companion, while behind, through a port-hole, the sounds of somebody's hand pour out notes of this joy." This, he said, is the life of thousands

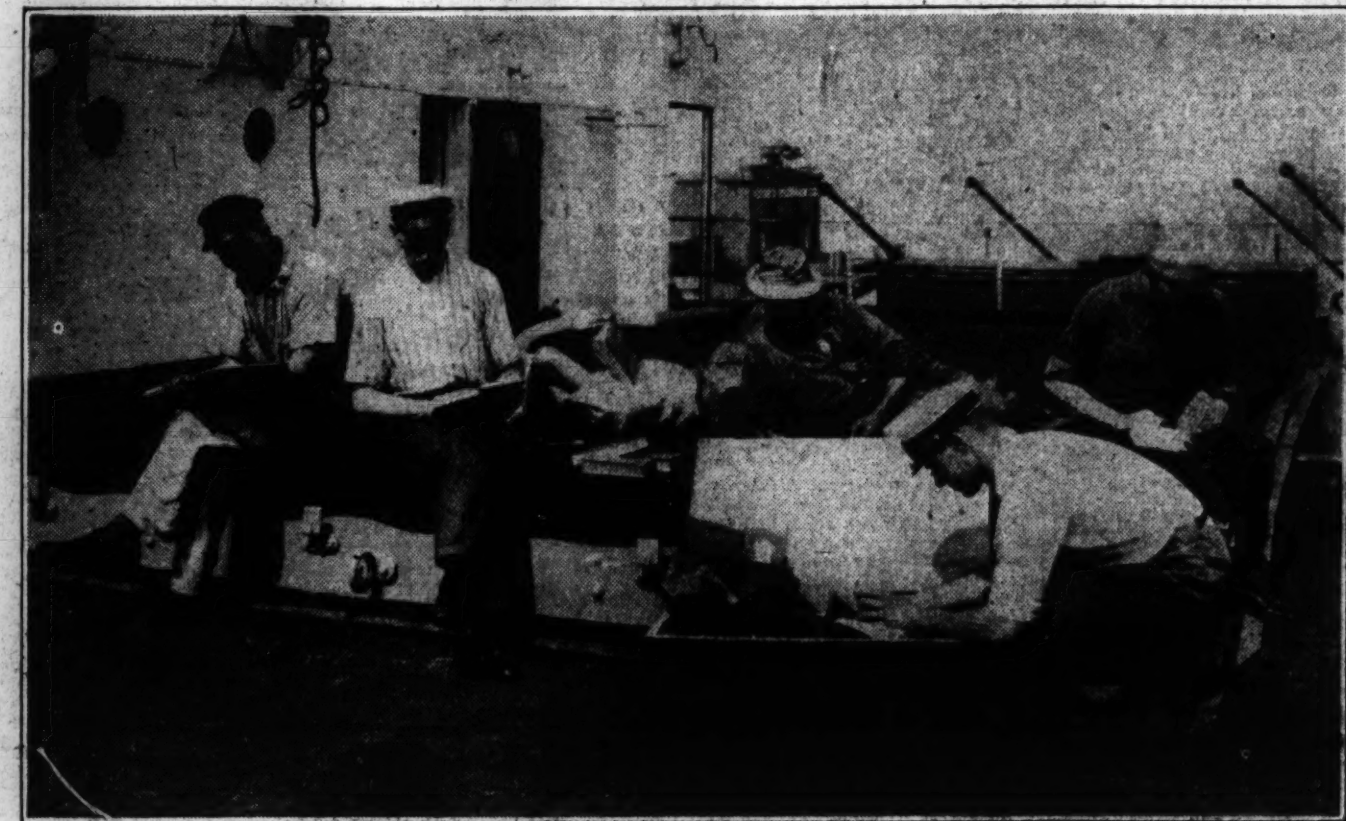
of men for periods varying from two weeks to eight months.

The hours are long because there are seldom enough books to go around. For the last three years, sympathetic readers have been aware of this, have gone to their own high and dry book shelves, found volumes they wanted to share and spare, and have placed them at the disposal of the men going out to sea. Every year has shown added libraries for the men of the merchant marine. But every year has brought forward more and more book-seekers on board ship, from messboys to captains. The association has learned of seamen on forgotten vessels, men in isolated life saving stations who write longingly for "reading matter of any sort."

Reading is more than recreation for many of the men. It is the equivalent of night school for those who

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Monotony of Shipboard Routine Yields to the Keen Enjoyment of Good Reading



The Letters A M M L A on the Case Stand for American Merchant Marine Library Association, Now Campaigning for Books for the Men Who "Go Down to the Sea in Ships." This Scene is on the Argosy, a U. S. Shipping Board Vessel in Regular Service Between New York and Baltic Ports. A New "Library" Is Being Examined.

PAINLEVE FACES
BUDGET CRITICSProspects Brighten After
Meeting With Opposi-
tion in France

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Paul Painlevé, the Premier, has consulted the leading members of the Opposition, and there is a general belief that his prospects have suddenly become much brighter. By holding tight during the period when the governmental position appeared imperiled, he has effected a considerable evolution in parliamentary opinion.

Each day strengthens the view that since sacrifices are necessary the Painlevé proposals should be accepted. Nobody else is willing to take the responsibility of office. The matter will be put to a test soon, for the finance commission has terminated its examination of the project and is ready for the public discussion to-morrow.

This time a further postponement is improbable, but instead of the three days M. Painlevé originally gave for debate in both houses, it is expected that three weeks will elapse before the bill will go through Parliament. The Senate remains dangerous.

Joseph Caillaux, former Finance Minister, in a moderate speech, while wishing success for the Government, declared that nothing useful would be accomplished, and the same difficulties would recur, unless the budget were genuinely balanced. It is unfortunate that Treasury troubles have diverted attention from the most important point—the framing and passing of a balanced budget before the end of the year.

M. Caillaux considered the special contribution too high and the system too complicated. He deprecated the intention of reimbursing bonds due with other bonds, instead of cash. The state's credit was imperiled. He advocated calm patience and warned against precipitate measures.

What's RIGHT
with Florida

Rufus Steele's second article on "What's RIGHT with Florida" will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, Friday, November 20.

TAX FREEDOM ASKED
FOR CO-OPERATIVES
BY NATIONAL GRANGEPublic Financial Statements
and Proposed Freight
Rise Protested

By Special Cable

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP)—Co-operative marketing organizations would be relieved from taxation under a resolution adopted by the National Grange, introduced by H. N. Sawyer, delegate from New Hampshire. The resolution urged passage of legislation to that effect. Objection was also made to making public financial returns of co-operative organizations.

Harry Caton, delegate from Ohio, presented a resolution on the Child Labor Amendment stating that "Federal interference of drastic nature is unnecessary; that adoption of the proposed amendment would be dangerous to the best interests of society and would be precedent for the establishment of other costly, centralized and bureaucratic methods which would remove government still further from the people."

Proposed changes in freight rates were firmly opposed in another resolution presented.

ENGLAND TO PRODUCE
ARTIFICIAL WOOL

British Bank Acquires 1,000,000 Shares in Italian Conceru

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A factory for the manufacture of a new artificial textile fiber having the appearance and textile strength similar to wool is to be erected here as a result of the deal just concluded whereby Hambro's Bank Ltd., acquires a block of 1,000,000 shares in the Chia Viscosa di Milano, the largest manufacturer of artificial silk in Italy. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns. This will be the first factory for the manufacture of artificial wool in this country. The Chia Viscosa is phenomenal. It only began producing artificial silk on a commercial scale in 1920, when it produced 500,000 kilos. The production this year is nearly 20 times that amount, and the output for the first six months is over 14 per cent of the total European production.

The par value of the shares now acquired is 200 lire and the current quotation about 400, equivalent to 24. 6s. More than 400,000 of these shares have been acquired for Hambro's in New York. They will be placed on the London Stock Exchange on Thursday.

BOSTON-NEW JERSEY AIR LINE
IN STRONGER COMBINATIONBoston Man Heads Corporation Planning Extensive Air
Mail and Express Service

Under the guidance of powerful business and financial interests, what is termed the most important step yet to be taken in the development of commercial aviation in the United States has been completed with the formation through merger of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., which will carry air mail and express of all kinds between Boston and New Brunswick, N. J., to connect for western ports, it was announced by W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank, Boston, and president of the new company, today.

While rumors of the proposed combination of the former Colonial Air Lines, Inc., and the Eastern Air Transport, Inc., have been published, news of the final amalgamation and announcement of the board of directors reveals the strength of the company.

Operations Soon to Start
Headquarters of the new company will be in Boston. The first service operations in March, 1926. A survey will be made immediately to determine the amount of freight and express which will be available in the New England territory, and the number of airplanes to be devoted to the route will then be decided upon. The company already has 10 planes, but will acquire more if necessary.

A technical conference of the members of the board of directors and organization who will be actually involved in the operation of the line is to be held Friday in Boston, and at that time it is probable that more specific plans and announcements will be made.

The new company has 3900 shares of preferred stock, at \$5 per share with \$100 par, and 6600 non-par common shares. The entire financing has been underwritten by officials and directors of the company, and it is unlikely that the Colonial Air Lines, Inc., will be able to obtain any outside capital.

Officers and directors announced are: W. Irving Bullard, president; vice-presidents, Col. Leonard Horner, New Haven; Harris Whittemore Jr., Naugatuck, Conn.; formerly president of the Colonial Air Lines; Sherman M. Fairchild, New York, president of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation and allied companies, Juan T. Tripp, New York, operator of extensive lines in South America, who will have active charge of operations as general manager; Capt. L. L. Odell of the engineering firm of Ford, Bacon, & Davis, New York, was elected secretary.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

BOOM FORECAST
FOR LUMBERING
IN MODOC COUNTYTimber Sale Approved in Cali-
fornia Area Contingent on
Local Manufacture

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 (Staff Correspondence)—Modoc, sparsely settled county in northeastern California, will have a new pay roll for lumbermen as the result of approval by the California district of the United States Forest Service of the sale of 194,000 board feet of Government timber.

This timber is in the Pandango, unit of the Warner Mountains, Modoc National Forest, 30 miles north of Alturas. It comprises 74 per cent yellow pine and a sprinkling of white fir and incense cedar. The forest service values this stumpage at not less than \$3.50 per 1000 feet of pine and 50 cents per 1000 for fir and cedar.

The Government will require that the purchaser manufacture this timber at a mill in Modoc County. Ample provision is to be made for the protection of the seed trees and young timber.

LADY ASTOR CONDEMNS
USE OF SUBMARINES;
BORAH INDORSES MOVEProposal Made for Tour of
World to Arouse Women
on SubjectCampaign Is Suggested on
Broader Lines to Include
Abolition of WarVESSEL IS STYLED
POTENTIAL PIRATEEnglish Government Supported
Abolition at the Washing-
ton Armament ConferenceWORLD-WIDE CRUSADE
HEARTILY SUPPORTEDClaude A. Swanson Sees Need
for Living Up to the Wash-
ington Agreements

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 15.—The response here to the appeal of Leroy L. McKinnon, Lloyd's chairman, for the total abolition of submarines shows that this proposal commands British official as well as popular support. Viscountess Astor, one of the British Government's representatives at the Washington conference, says in the press here that the submarine should be "abolished altogether and outlawed as a potential pirate." Lord Lothian also thinks the "goodwill agreement of the naval powers" could bring this about at the next limitation of armaments conference.

Viscountess Astor at Plymouth on Saturday expressed the widespread feeling in asking, "Would it not be possible for the women of the world to say 'There will be no more submarines, no more gas during peace'?" She added: "I would be quite willing to go round the world to try and rouse the women on this question."

Objections Were Raised
In this connection, it is recalled here that the British Government supported submarine abolition at the Washington conference, and it only failed of acceptance owing to the objection of France and Italy, which regarded the submarine as a weapon of defense against battleships. The answer is given to this, however, that in the Great War, submarines did little against battleships, their only successful use being the illegitimate one of commerce-destruction, which may still go on since the draft treaty forbidding submarine warfare on merchantmen has not been fully ratified.

The disaster to submarine M-1 has strengthened the movement for abolishing this class of vessel, though the view is held in British naval circles that this should not be taken to account, since all dangers on service have to be faced.

Lord Mayor's Views
Sir W. M. Pryke, Lord Mayor of London, has the following to say: "The contention that an end should be put to this terror to peace gains added force when it comes from the chairman of a great organization like Lloyd's, and it seems to me that any fears there may be as to the danger of weakening our defensive resources are overcome by the suggestion that the matter should come before some assembly as the Washington Conference. It is too much to expect that we should jeopardize our safety in any way by impulsively coming to a decision ourselves to ban this dangerous type of vessel, but there can be no possible harm in a serious discussion between the naval authorities of the world."

Lieut.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy of the Royal Navy says: "This perfectly feasible proposal was first put forward by the British admiralty at the Paris Peace Conference, but in view of the opposition from a certain continental power, was not pressed very hard."

American and Japanese Support
"It next came before the Washington Conference of 1921, and was supported by the Americans and the Japanese; again opposition of a certain continental power prevented an agreement. Surely in view of what has happened since the Washington conference, a renewed effort might be made to obtain support from all nations for this long overdue agreement. The British can hardly be accused of perfidy in this matter as we have the finest submarines in the world from a technical point of view."

Viscount Cecil says: "A very excellent agreement was made by all nations upon it." Lord Sydenham says: "After what occurred at Washington, I am not hopeful that its elimination is possible, but I would agree that from our point of view it is a matter of humanity no effort should be spared to bring this about."

British Radiocast
Celestial Music
Thousands Listen In to a
Concert Played High in
the Heavens

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Thousands of radio enthusiasts all over the British Isles and Europe were discussing their experience on Friday of tuning in on celestial music—that is, that had its actual source in the heavens, as distinguished from the ether-borne waves of the usual mundane radio programs.

These melodies came from a famous London orchestra of 40 pieces, sent up in a giant express plane and playing while circling over London at a height of 10,000 feet. The concert, lasting two hours, was staged by the London Broadcasting Station.

The affinity of the great Anglo-Saxon nations was proved by the selection of the numbers. "Yes, sir! She's My Baby," just now so popular in Piccadilly as along Broadway, blared from the clouds and sounded just as well in the heavenly setting as in its usual mundane surroundings.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, joins his voice in the campaign against the use of undersea boats, a campaign begun in Great Britain following the disaster to the M-1. He declared himself in sympathy with the movement, which has been endorsed by Viscountess Astor and Lord Lee of Fareham. He feels, however, that the campaign should be much broader in scope and should include an attack on war as an institution.

Claude A. Swanson, ranking Democratic member of the foreign relations committee, also expresses himself against retention of the submarine if that can be achieved by a general world agreement. He believed that half the value of submarines has been taken away by the resolutions adopted at the Washington arms conference.

"The sad disaster to the M-1 will have compensation if it starts a crusade against the very existence of the submarine," said Mr. Borah. "I am in hearty sympathy with the suggestion of those who seemed disposed to start this world-wide campaign. I would like to help the cause."

"But, of course, the campaign must have a wider scope than that. So long as war is recognized as a legitimate method of settling international controversies, some kind of cruel and brutal weapon will have to be used and, when the war is on, its most destructive weapon will be the first chosen."

"Let us make the attack, therefore, upon the institution of war itself as a common agreement among the nations of the earth. Let there be an agreement among the civilized nations that war is itself a crime. That is the basis of their fight."

"If the agreements reached in the Washington Conference are lived up to," said Mr. Swanson, "the submarine, as we have it, the great powers are concerned, will be robbed of much of its efficacy as a weapon for use in time of war."

"That conference agreed to a treaty in relation to the use of submarines and stated with clarity and force the existing rules of international law which condemned the abhorrent practices followed in the use of submarines against merchant vessels."

"The conference agreed to a treaty by which the five signatory powers established the rule among themselves that a merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized by a submarine, that merchant vessels must not be attacked unless they refuse to submit to visit and search after warning and must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first taken on board."

The conference also agreed in this treaty that any person in the service of any power who should violate any of these rules shall be deemed as having violated the laws of war, and that such violation shall be punished as if for an act of piracy."

Victor Elting Favors Plan
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Commenting on the pronouncement of Percy G. McKinnon, chairman of Lloyd's, London association of merchants, shipowners and insurance agents, favoring complete abolition of submarines, Victor Elting, Chicago attorney and former president of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, said: "It would be a pity to have this because it is involved in the broad question of disarmament, for which we are earnestly striving."

S. O. Levinson, chairman of the Outlawry of War Committee for the Outlawry of War, said: "It seems to me that such a proposition is wholly inadvisable and ineffective, for submarines can be outlawed only by outlawry of war itself. We outlawed duelling, not by outlawing the weapons, but by attacking the institution itself. The same must be done with war. We must make a frontal attack on the institution of war. Outlawry of submarines would be effective in peace time, but wholly ineffective in wartime. The problem is being attacked the wrong way around, I believe."

**NOISELESS STREET CARS
FORESEEN BY CANADIAN**
MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The problem of reducing the noise of street cars is receiving much attention from street railway companies and the expectation is that street cars will be practically noiseless in five years, D. E. Blair, general superintendent of the Montreal Tramways Company told the Electrical Club here.

Since the advent of the automobile and autobus, criticism of the noise of street cars had greatly increased, and the companies had been spending much money in an effort to eliminate noise. The solution lay in reducing the weight of the equipment in Piccadilly as along Broadway, and providing shock absorbers around the rails. The next few years would see radical changes in street car designs, and they would tend to become more like busses.

LESSON IS SEEN
IN DRY AMERICAEnglish Recorder Believes
Europe Will Have to
Give Up Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—What prohibition is accomplishing in the United States constitutes a lesson which Europe, and especially the British Isles, might well study assiduously, is the opinion of George Blacklock, justice of the peace and recorder of Grantham, England. Mr. Blacklock, justice of the peace and est of the London Temperance Hospital, of which he is honorary secretary to the Board of Management.

Mr. Blacklock said he was surprised to see the excellent effect that prohibition had brought to a city the size of New York. From what he had heard abroad regarding the breaking of prohibition law here and other large American cities, he had expected to be confronted by intoxicated people in every street and avenue, but in the short time he had been here he had observed but one man under the influence of liquor.

"With the saloon done away with," he said, "New York looks like an exceptionally clean town compared with London, where the public houses are open every day in the week, including Sunday. There one sees the saloons crowded with men and women of the working classes, drinking from morning until night, while the children wait in the streets for their parents to come out."

Mr. Blacklock said that all Europe was watching the progress of prohibition in the United States with unusual interest. Many well-known Englishmen were looking forward hopefully that England would sooner or later follow America's footsteps.

"While I do not expect to see prohibition come to England in my time, I firmly believe it will eventually be forced upon us," he continued. "By that I mean that America, becoming so efficient in the commercial way—and this comes from no other cause than the doing away with liquor—England, in order to compete with America, will have to adopt prohibition."

Mr. Blacklock declared that when some of America's best known business men had found that prohibition had helped the laboring man, he felt certain prohibition had come to stay, as it had proved its effectiveness in every way, and had done the most good for all concerned.

Mr. Blacklock characterized the London Temperance Hospital as the first institution of its kind to ban the use of alcohol. In years gone by, where thousands of English pounds had been spent in prescribing alcohol, now it had dwindled to shillings and was becoming less all the time, he said.

Mr. Blacklock, who is greatly interested in the League of Nations and the Union of the English-Speaking People, will deliver several lectures in the United States before his return home. He is strongly in favor of the United States entering the League of Nations, believing it to be the very best manner to secure peace in Europe and all over the world.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, 100 South Street, at St. Paul Street, Back Bay, 8 p. m. Annual students' night of Boston Social Union, Ford Hall, 8.

Lecture by Rabbi Harry Levi, Women's City Club of Boston, Belmont Hall, 7:45. Dinner of Reciprocity Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue. Public service of New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, King's Chapel. Meeting of school committee of Boston, 15 Beacon.

Theaters
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Cuckoo," 8:15.
Hollis—"The School for Scandal," 8.
Keith—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Madge Kennedy," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Wilbur—"George Arliss in 'Old English,'" 8:15.

Photoplays
Tremont Temple—"Lightnin'," 2:15.
Fenway—"The Road to Yesterday," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Reception to M. I. T. freshmen to meet institute's executive administrative departments, Walker Hall, 4 to 6.
Meeting of Women Organ Players' Club, Dr. Hale's Church, Exeter Street, 10:30.
Conference of district presidents of State Federation of Women's Clubs, Pilgrim Church, Upham's Corner, Dorchester, 2:30.
Dramatic reading, "The Inn Album," at meeting of Boston Browning Society, Hotel Vendôme.
Address by A. C. M. Anny Jr., advertising manager of Rogers' Meat Company, at weekly luncheon of Advisory Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
Subscription prices: Single copies, 5 cents; one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; one year, \$9.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

John G. Hamilton
Incorporated
18 East 57th Street,
New York City
Interior Decorations
Furniture Antiques Reproductions



(From the Boston Herald)

SUPPOSE you were an 11-year-old youngster, and like George M. Damon, a pupil at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, had lost the use of your eyes five years ago—

Would you, as he did last summer, row 300 feet into the ocean at Humarock Beach and rescue a woman from drowning, locating her by her cries?

And could you, as did George, when told by a Herald man that the Liberty Magazine had given him its \$1000 weekly bravery reward for the act, put wealth of feeling and utter joy into your rejoinder?

"Wow!" he said. "Whew!" he said, and he said finally: "Oh, Boy!" Incapable of further speech, or unable to think of a word more expressive, he lapsed into a day dream.

"Say," coming back to earth, "I'll be the richest boy in school," but this called for a gentle rebuke from the matron, and quick acquiescence on his part that there are other riches greater than money.

It is a bit steep to ask an 11-year-old boy what he thinks he will turn to for a livelihood when he grows up, the more so when that little chap has lost his eyesight, but—

"There are lots of things I like to do," he said. "My sloyd work is great. I can make baskets already, and I like it. But I guess most I would like to do what my father does. Fishing and pulling lobster pots."

"But could you do that?" "Why not?" said George. "I could buy lots of lobster pots with \$1000."

About five years ago, when he was six, he was playing in a shack at Humarock, his home, with some fascinating, greasy-looking sticks. He threw one against a window. It was dynamite. The shack was blown to bits about him. When George picked himself up from the ruins the day had gone, and night had closed about him.

It was in this night of his that George was sitting last summer during his vacation at home, beside the ocean. He had grown accustomed to the darkness, and his other senses, touch, hearing, and smell were acute.

For four years he had been at the Perkins Institution, and there had learned many things. His summers, spent at home with his father, were passed on the beach or in the fishing smack. This day, as he listened to the ocean another voice struck his ear, a cry of fear, a call for help. Not hesitating an instant he jumped into his own little skiff.

Mrs. Ruth B. Burgess of Brockton, in swimming, had got beyond her depth, and was sinking when, guided by her cries, George reached her side and pulled her into the boat, then guided anew by cheers of those who had gathered on the shore, got safely to land.

For a Delightful
Change of Menu—

serve Jones Dairy Farm sausage meat. An old fashioned delicacy that has never been surpassed. Exactly the same as Jones Little Sausage—but without the expensive casing, so costs less.

To remove sausage from parchment wrapper, dip in cold water to moisten. Then if you wish to slice the sausage, cut through parchment and peel paper apart as you wish.

Jones Dairy Farm, P. A. Adams, Wm.

ONES
DAIRY FARM
SAUSAGE

John G. Hamilton
Incorporated
18 East 57th Street,
New York City
Interior Decorations
Furniture Antiques Reproductions

UNITED CONTROL
IN SHIP POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

government departments, for they are very largely involved in merchant marine questions. Such an advisory board should comprise the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy and Commerce, the Postmaster-General, the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and chairman of the Shipping Board.

Field of Advisory Board
"This advisory board should be called upon for approval or recommendation in the following major questions:

"Inauguration of new routes or abandonment of those being operated and the sale of ships or routes."

"In order to facilitate operation and disposal, authority should be given to the President upon approval of the advisory board to form subsidiary corporations for special lines and to offer stock in them to private operators or communities."

"We consider that the administration of the construction loan funds should be transferred to the Treasury and loans made under the authority of the President upon recommendation of the advisory board."

"As many questions concerning the continuation or disposal of trade routes have a vital regional interest, and regional interest and views must be maintained, we suggest that regional committees should be established of important and experienced men in those regions which committees should sit with the advisory board in the consideration of such regional questions."

FREE LECTURE TONIGHT
IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Solution of the World's Problems," tonight at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Newway and St. Paul Streets.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder, strong west and northwest winds.

New England: Probably rain and colder tonight and Tuesday, changing to snow Tuesday in New Hampshire and Vermont; strong west and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Rain about middle and again at end; cool first half, followed by temperatures near normal thereafter.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 44, Los Angeles 58, Atlantic City 51, Memphis 58, Boston 52, New York 56, Buffalo 48, New Orleans 48, Calgary 22, Philadelphia 41, Charleston 44, Pittsburgh 34, Denver 32, Portland, Ore. 48, Detroit 30, San Francisco 54, El Paso 40, St. Louis 51, Havana 55, St. Paul 52, Helena 48, Seattle 52, Kansas City 30, Washington 42

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 11:31 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:44 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 4:35 p. m.

GIVEN 1925 ATLAS
To the readers of The Christian Science Monitor who take advantage of this offer now made in connection with

Webster's
New International Dictionary

Cross-Word Puzzlers
have a better opportunity to work correct solutions when equipped with the NEW INTERNATIONAL. It is used as the authority by puzzle editors.

Words of Recent Interest
regurgitate, flag-day, vitamine, fourth dimension, skidde, Pagoda, realist, overboard, servant, Blue Grass, camp-deer girl, Devil Dog, and many others—all clearly defined in this Great Work.

The Merriam Webster—
A complete Reference Library in Dictionary Form—with 2,000 pages and type matter equivalent to 15 volumes. Enclosed all in single volume, India-Paper Edition in Rich, Full Red Leather or Government Test Case Binding. The Regular Edition in strong Red Fabricoid, can now be secured by readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the following remarkably easy terms:

THE ENTIRE WORK, (WITH FREE 1925 ATLAS)
Delivered for \$1.00 with easy monthly payments thereafter
(In United States and Canada)
on SUPERIOR INDIA PAPER

Reduced about ONE-HALF
in Thickness and Weight as compared with the Regular Paper Edition

India-Paper Edition
Printed on this, opaque, strong, superior India Paper. It gives excellent printing surface, resulting in remarkably clear impressions of type and illustrations. What a satisfaction to own the new Merriam Webster in a form so light and so convenient to use! This edition is only about one-half the thickness and weight of the regular edition. Size 12 1/2 in. x 9 1/4 in. x 2 1/2 in. Weight 5 1/2 lbs.

Regular Paper Edition
Printed on strong book paper of the highest quality. Size 13 1/2 in. x 9 1/4 in. x 3 1/2 in. Weight 11 lbs. Both editions are printed from the same plates and indexed.

Over 407,000 Vocabulary Terms and in addition, 12,000 Biographical Names, nearly 32,000 Geographical Subjects, besides thousands of other References. 3,000 Pages. Over 6,000 Illustrations.

TO THOSE WHO MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE!
or who write and refer to The Christian Science Monitor
G. & C. MERRIAM CO. Home Office Springfield, Mass.
(Publishers of Genuine Webster Dictionaries for over 75 years)

Please send me free of all obligation or expense a copy of "Dictionary Wrinkles," containing an amusing "Test in Pronunciation" (with key) entitled "The Americanization of Career"; also "125 Interesting Questions" with references to their answers, all handily arranged in alphabetical order. (These include 100 pages of India and Regular paper with terms of your free Atlas offer on Webster's New International Dictionary to The Christian Science Monitor readers.)
Name _____
Address _____

THE ATLAS
Is the 1925 "New Reference Atlas of the World," containing 148 pages, with 26 pages of maps, beautifully printed in colors, including changes brought about by the Great War. New Census figures, Parcel-Post Guide, etc., all handsomely bound in red cloth, size 9 1/2 x 12 1/2.

Scenes of the Old Testament
Depicted in Palestine TempleNew Light Thrown on Era of Books of Samuel and
Chronicles in Excavations at Beisan

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 (AP).—New light has been thrown on Old Testament scenes, portrayed in the books of Samuel and Chronicles, in which King Saul figures in combat with the ancient Philistines, by recent excavations in Palestine of the University of Pennsylvania museum expedition to Beisan.

A letter from Alan Rowe, field director of the expedition, describing the work has just been made public by the university.
Beisan is the Biblical "Beth-Shan," and lies at the eastern end of the Valley of Jezreel, overlooking the Valley of the Jordan. It was the chief city of the famous Decapolis, the league of 10 cities. Egyptian literature contains numerous references to it. Various passages in the Bible render the name "Bethshan" which clearly be translated "House of Security." The discovery of the University of Pennsylvania expedition that the high mound which marks the site of the ancient city contains the ruins of a great Egyptian fortress may lend plausibility to the later interpretation.

Work Began in 1921
Digging at Beisan by the present expedition were started in 1921 after obtaining permission from Great Britain, which holds the place under a mandate. Already two distinct levels marking separate occupations, first by Arabs and earlier by Byzantines, have been pooled out. The assumption of work this fall brought forth the third level containing the brick walls of the ancient Egyptian fortress and also ruins of a large Grecian temple. The latter has been cleared, Mr. Rowe's letter says, and the fort is being excavated.

But the discovery that most delighted the searchers was the finding of another temple on the Egyptian level which has been identified as the famous "House of Ashtaroth," mentioned in the Old Testament, the same temple in which the victorious Philistines hung the armour of King Saul after his passing.

Rich Finds Are Made
The place brought forth rich findings in materials closely associated with ancient modes of living and with the religious and social descriptions of the Philistine age.

The Temple of Ashtaroth measured roughly 70 by 55 feet with its axis running east and west. It comprised a long central hall with three circular stone bases on either side, built into brick walls and evidently once supporting wooden columns. Against the center base on the south side was unearthed a deposit resembling the modern corner stone deposit.

This foundation deposit was contained in a pot, which was filled with ingots, rings, and jewelry of electrum, a mixture of gold and silver. A second deposit, consisting only of gold objects was discovered on the opposite side of the sanctuary. The intrinsic value of the deposits, aside from their archaeological worth, the report stated, was considerable.

The temple was said to have been erected by the Egyptians to their goddess, Ashtaroth, about 1250 B. C., and was, so far as known, the only temple intact at Beth-Shan when the place was conquered by the Philistines.

Nineteenth Dynasty Stele
Among the objects first disclosed in this year's work, Mr. Rowe wrote, was a stele of the nineteenth dynasty belonging to an Egyptian by the name of Amen-Em-Apt. He is depicted kneeling in prayer to Egyptian gods.

Nearby the excavators found a fragment of another stele, the remainder of which was unearthed in last year's work. This new piece mentions "Kharu" (Palestine), a word also found on the famous Israel stele of King Merneptah, in the Cairo Museum. A monument of the goddess Ashtaroth also was found. It depicts her wearing a long dress and the conical crown attached. Above her was written, "Anatilis, Lady of Heaven, Mistress of All the Gods."

The room of the first of three temples in which the stele Ashtaroth was discovered had four stone drums concealed under its floor of hard clay, which were thought to have once been foundations for wooden pillars. The room was littered with cult objects, Mr. Rowe's letter stated, many of them types never before found in Palestine.

Beneath the nineteenth dynasty temple was found still a third temple of Egyptian origin; it was not completely cleared at the time of Mr. Rowe's writing.

MT. TOM BREWERY
INVOLVED IN ACTION

Officials Charged With Violating Dry Laws
Twenty residents of Springfield and Chicopee will be arraigned before a federal grand jury here tomorrow on charges of violation of the prohibition law in connection with operation of the Mount Tom brewery in Williamansett.

Somones were served last week by federal agents under the direction of Harold P. Williams, United States district attorney, who has been carrying on investigation of the case, and who, with Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States attorney, will carry on the prosecution tomorrow.

Edward J. Leyden, United States deputy marshal in Springfield, has been officer in charge of investigations in the western part of the State.

Indictments will be sought against members of the directorate and operators of the brewery, and steps will probably be taken toward confiscation of the plant, valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Officers of the corporation, as well as those already summoned, will probably be called to appear before the grand jury. The report of the action against the Mt. Tom brewery follows closely the announcement made from Chicago Saturday that the alleged beer ring operating plants in the middle west controls 13 breweries in the eastern section of the country.

CRIME COMMISSION
READY TO FUNCTIONWill Make National Survey in
Suppression Move

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP).—The membership of the National Crime Commission, which will undertake the first comprehensive national survey of the situation which has brought about an increase of crime in the United States, and will take measures for its suppression, is announced by F. Trubee Davidson, chairman. He said the following men had agreed to serve:

Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy; Mrs. Ethel Roosevelt Derby; Hugh Frayne, representing the American Federation of Labor; Herbert S. Hadley, chancellor of Washington University and former Governor of Missouri; Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State; Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Franklin B. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and Chester H. Rowell, member of the Railroad Commission.

In addition, Gen. Samuel M. Roberts, treasurer, and Charles H. Sabin, chairman of the finance committee, are members of the commission. The first meeting of the full commission is to be held in New York on Thursday.

PADLOCKS ELKS CLUB
OF NEW YORK CITY
NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Elks' Club of New York today accepted a padlock for six months, closing the situation which had grown out of proceedings instituted by Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney, under the prohibition laws. For the next half year the grill room and bar of the club will be locked and sealed.

Edward W. MacDonald, counsel for the club said the injunction was agreed upon because "in the view of the club, it is its duty to co-operate in enforcement of the law. What has occurred is much regretted." Mr. MacDonald said, "Steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence."

KEMAL PROPOSED AS
"PRESIDENT FOR LIFE"

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The Grand National Assembly received a most singular request from the population of Castamouni, in which they demand that a modification be made in the Turkish national law which will admit, in recognition of his "great services and the liberation of the country," that Mustapha Kemal Pasha be made president of the Turkish Republic for life.

Some of the states which have small areas of state forest land, have, however, other state holdings of considerable size. Wisconsin, for example, has an additional 165,000 acres of public school and park land.

Massachusetts leads the New England states with 75,000 acres of state forests, and the last Legislature appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase and development of additional tracts.

Vermont, which is the twelfth in the list, has 18 state forests with a total area of 20,000 acres. Several thousand acres of wild land are available for such purposes, but the small appropriations limit the purchases to a few acres each year.

New Hampshire has only 15,000 acres of state forest land but \$200,000.

A GARDEN OF FLOWERS
FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
BIG SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER
Gladiolus Bulbs \$1.00

We have secured in the United States the largest size Gladiolus Bulbs, hand picked from our selected stock of named varieties at least 2 1/2 inches in diameter. It is assured beautiful colors, packed in a nice box, and beautifully labeled in colors with holly wrapper, only one dollar. Full directions for forcing, planting and culture. Positively the biggest and best offer we have ever made. Order now before our stock of this wonderful collection is exhausted. Sure to please.

We include with each box a nice Christmas card bearing your name, if desired. Free of charge. Winner of blue ribbon awards. Iowa State Fair Gladiolus shows 1924 and 1925.

SHANK FARM AND GARDENS
Hobbs Building, Des Moines, Ia.

APEX LUMBER
COMPANY, LTD.
LUMBER, SHINGLES
TIMBERS
British Columbia Products
VANCOUVER
Canada

A Notable Collection of
Old English Silver

Assembled by
The London House
of JOHN WANAMAKER

A collection we believe to be one of the most important ever presented in New York outside a museum. Both in point of size—amounting to 506 pieces—and in the number of early and rare examples by England's greatest silversmiths, it deserves to rank with the few great collections in the country.

The tankard collection alone compares with that in the Metropolitan Museum, which it outnumbers. One need not, however, be a connoisseur of old silver, in the strict sense of the word, to appreciate the great aesthetic and historic interest of the collection. It is a gleaming epitome of English history from the early years of Elizabeth's reign to Victoria's, reflecting as clearly as any written page the changes of the centuries; history not lacking the more personal note—the memoir touch as it were—the interest of many pieces being enhanced by the fact that they are engraved with the authenticated crests and coats of arms of the great families to whom they belonged.

For the convenience of the collector the pieces have been grouped, for the most part, according to kind. To anyone in search of wedding, Christmas or anniversary gifts of distinguished importance, they offer an extraordinary variety of choice. Ink stands, salvers, cake baskets, sauce tureens, candlesticks, cups and ewers are among the pieces represented.

THE GROUP ILLUSTRATED shows a pair of George II square waiters, by Paul Lamerie, 1736, with engraved coat of arms in center, and crest in each corner. Because he never duplicated his work, pieces by this master are especially valued by the collector. \$4500.

George I tea kettle of duodecagonal form, engraved with the arms of Grove of Walbury (Essex), impaling O'Grady. On stand with scroll feet supported by square balusters, and lamp. \$4700.

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

Street Floor, Tenth Street Entrance, Old Building

TO ENCOURAGE EARLY
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
All charges for merchandise
purchased between now and
December 25 may be paid
with account to be rendered
January 1.

Public Forests Are Now Owned
by Twenty-two States of UnionStatistics Gathered by Vermont Forestry Official Show
That New York and Pennsylvania Lead With
Vast Areas Under State Control

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Nov. 16.—"Although forestry is an organized activity of government in 34 states, only 22 of these, or less than half of the 48, have state-owned forests," according to Reginald T. Titus, secretary of the Vermont Forestry Association, who has issued a bulletin on the subject. Continuing he says:

The first legislation providing for a policy of acquiring state forests was enacted in New York in 1885. State forests in New York embrace nearly 2,000,000 acres, the largest area owned by any single state. These forests were acquired primarily for the protection of the Adirondack and Catskill regions as recreation centers, and not for timber production.

Pennsylvania with 1,131,574 acres of state forest land is second in order, having been purchased freely since 1897. Unlike the forests of New York, the Pennsylvania state forests are managed primarily for timber production, but at the same time, for the protection of the areas are given due consideration.

According to data obtained from State officials in 1923, there are five states in the Union which own forest land according to the following: New York, 1,990,000 acres; Pennsylvania, 1,131,574 acres; Washington, 1,115,000 acres; Idaho, 700,000 acres; Montana, 523,000 acres.

The other 17 states having state forests rank according to the acreage of their holdings as follows: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts, Oregon, South Dakota, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, and Virginia.

Some of the states which have small areas of state forest land, have, however, other state holdings of considerable size. Wisconsin, for example, has an additional 165,000 acres of public school and park land.

Massachusetts leads the New England states with 75,000 acres of state forests, and the last Legislature appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase and development of additional tracts.

Vermont, which is the twelfth in the list, has 18 state forests with a total area of 20,000 acres. Several thousand acres of wild land are available for such purposes, but the small appropriations limit the purchases to a few acres each year.

New Hampshire has only 15,000 acres of state forest land but \$200,000.

A GARDEN OF FLOWERS
FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
BIG SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER
Gladiolus Bulbs \$1.00

We have secured in the United States the largest size Gladiolus Bulbs, hand picked from our selected stock of named varieties at least 2 1/2 inches in diameter. It is assured beautiful colors, packed in a nice box, and beautifully labeled in colors with holly wrapper, only one dollar. Full directions for forcing, planting and culture. Positively the biggest and best offer we have ever made. Order now before our stock of this wonderful collection is exhausted. Sure to please.

We include with each box a nice Christmas card bearing your name, if desired. Free of charge. Winner of blue ribbon awards. Iowa State Fair Gladiolus shows 1924 and 1925.

SHANK FARM AND GARDENS
Hobbs Building, Des Moines, Ia.

APEX LUMBER
COMPANY, LTD.
LUMBER, SHINGLES
TIMBERS
British Columbia Products
VANCOUVER
Canada

A Notable Collection of
Old English Silver

Assembled by
The London House
of JOHN WANAMAKER

A collection we believe to be one of the most important ever presented in New York outside a museum. Both in point of size—amounting to 506 pieces—and in the number of early and rare examples by England's greatest silversmiths, it deserves to rank with the few great collections in the country.

The tankard collection alone compares with that in the Metropolitan Museum, which it outnumbers. One need not, however, be a connoisseur of old silver, in the strict sense of the word, to appreciate the great aesthetic and historic interest of the collection. It is a gleaming epitome of English history from the early years of Elizabeth's reign to Victoria's, reflecting as clearly as any written page the changes of the centuries; history not lacking the more personal note—the memoir touch as it were—the interest of many pieces being enhanced by the fact that they are engraved with the authenticated crests and coats of arms of the great families to whom they belonged.

For the convenience of the collector the pieces have been grouped, for the most part, according to kind. To anyone in search of wedding, Christmas or anniversary gifts of distinguished importance, they offer an extraordinary variety of choice. Ink stands, salvers, cake baskets, sauce tureens, candlesticks, cups and ewers are among the pieces represented.

THE GROUP ILLUSTRATED shows a pair of George II square waiters, by Paul Lamerie, 1736, with engraved coat of arms in center, and crest in each corner. Because he never duplicated his work, pieces by this master are especially valued by the collector. \$4500.

George I tea kettle of duodecagonal form, engraved with the arms of Grove of Walbury (Essex), impaling O'Grady. On stand with scroll feet supported by square balusters, and lamp. \$4700.

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

Street Floor, Tenth Street Entrance, Old Building

ITALIAN LIRA HOLDS ITS OWN

Debt Settlement With America Looked to Help Agreement With British

By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 16.—The same unanimity of views which appeared in the Italian journals when the first announcement was made that a debt agreement with the United States had been reached is found today in the whole of the Italian press. Only financial experts refrain from comments, but this seems to be due to the fact that the text of the agreement has not yet reached their hands.

One point which is found in all comments is that Italy could not have obtained from America more generous terms, since the arguments of a moral character which Italy would gladly have used for demanding a cancellation had been entirely abandoned. The opinions of several former finance ministers on the settlement are published by the *Giornale d'Italia*, all approving it and describing it as very satisfactory.

The *Fascist Idea Nazionale* writes that the agreement shows that America appreciated Italy's true capacity for payment, adding that Italy, having satisfactorily readjusted its finances, is in a position to meet its obligations. The settlement with America facilitates an agreement with Great Britain. Two factors on which Italy relies in order not to feel too much the burden imposed by the yearly payment of war debts are a rise in the value of the lira which, it is believed, will follow, together with the indemnities coming to Italy under the Dawes plan. The idea concludes by saying that the settlement constitutes a great political success for the Fascist Government.

The *Giornale d'Italia* says that the Italians were greatly relieved when they learned that the first annuities were small. Italy will benefit by the settlement for many reasons, one being the influx of American capital to Italy and the danger which was feared when the negotiations opened that the payments to America would lead to the collapse of the lira having been eliminated, for what practically amounts to a moratorium for the first five years has been obtained.

ALFALFA CROPS ARE ENCOURAGING

Connecticut Valley Campaign to Be Continued

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special).—The Hampden County Improvement League's experiment in encouraging the raising of alfalfa in acre and two-acre lots on an introductory scale has brought forth such good results that the campaign will be continued next year in a broader way.

Of some 12 or 14 that undertook to work trial plots under the specifications laid down, by the county agent, at least 10 have the promise of permanent success in sustaining them. The others over their failures or halfway successes to the omission of some of the essential requirements prescribed.

An odd feature of the league's campaign is that in going about visiting plots the agent stumbled upon a 50-acre alfalfa field in Holyoke, of

ITALY DISCUSSES PREMIER'S BILL

Act Regulating Powers of Prime Minister to Be Pre- sented to Chamber

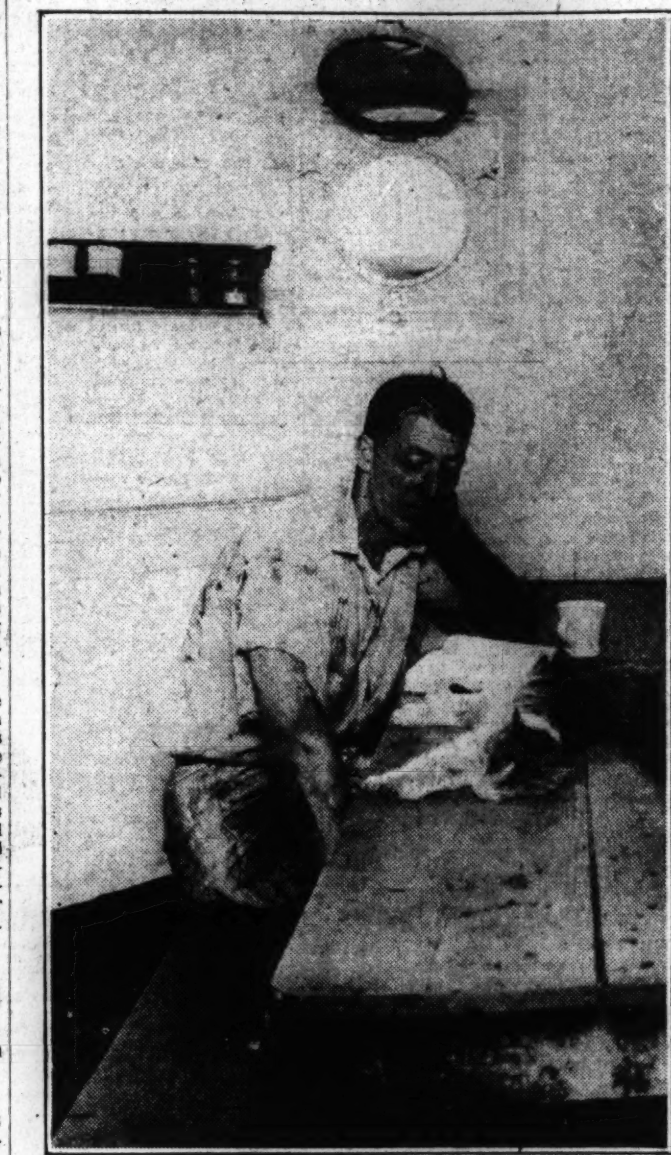
By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 16.—In a night sitting which lasted for four hours the Chamber approved a bill dealing with the prerogatives and authority of the Prime Minister which will be dis-

cussed at the next session of the Chamber of Deputies. In the preamble, the bill affirms the executive power of the authorized sovereign through the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The King appoints and dismisses the Premier, who is responsible for the general policy of the Cabinet. Cabinet ministers are appointed and dismissed by the sovereign on the recommendation of the Premier, each minister being responsible for his own department to both the King and the Premier. Divergences between ministers are settled by the Premier.

The bill also determines the relations between executive and legislative powers. Among the innovations introduced is one to the effect that no item can be placed on the orders of the day in the Chamber or Senate without the approval of the Premier. The bill contemplates also the punishment to be inflicted on those who commit acts against the life and integrity of the Premier, which in certain cases might extend to penal servitude. An offense against the Premier by words or acts is also punished by imprisonment or fine.

The Cabinet also approved certain changes in the law of citizenship, providing its loss for Italian subjects, who commit acts in foreign countries which might lead to a loss of Italian interest or prejudice to the reputation and prestige of Italy. In case of grave crimes, together with the loss of citizenship confiscation of property is ordered.

A Stoker Finds Two Friends



A Book and the Ship's Cat Bring Comfort to the Man of the Sea.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE HEAD DEFENDS LAWS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16 (Special).—Reports of the failure of prohibition are untrue, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, president of the Anti-Saloon League of America, declared before the board of bishops of the Methodist Church in semi-annual session here. "The organization is stronger, and sentiment for prohibition is growing stronger throughout the country than ever before," he said.

Not only is the dry law being better enforced in all sections of the country, it is winning greater public support as well, according to Bishop Nicholson. Buffalo, he asserted, is one of the three wettest cities in the United States. New York is the first and Detroit and Buffalo the other two in his opinion. He said that prohibition is better enforced than any other law in Chicago.

Simon D. Fess (R), Senator from Ohio, said:

"The dry law will be enforced if it takes the money to the man who has change that Congress will make in the dry laws will be to strengthen them."

FREIGHT AGENT APPOINTED
Norris T. Taylor, formerly connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at New Haven, Conn., has been appointed general freight agent of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., with headquarters at India Wharf, Boston. He succeeds W. P. Eversding, resigned.

AMERICAN SEAMEN WELCOME ALL KINDS OF GOOD READING

(Continued from Page 1)

have had no educational opportunities. Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, vice-chairman of the New York Book Drive Committee, said. For that reason books teaching English to foreigners, others on simple grammar and mathematics, serve an important purpose. At the other extreme are a considerable number of college men, some of whom joined the marines or the navy during the war and have never given up seafaring.

Breaks Day's Monotony
Always there is the most profound appreciation from the men who have been on ships where an American Merchant Marine Library has been placed. Mrs. Bacon added. One of them who found himself on a ship that was not equipped with the best of the best of the libraries wrote that his shipmates and he were constantly on the search "to dig up something to read." He added that "time is monotonous at sea when one cannot be studying or reading."

Such calls for books are filled frequently from other stations besides the office in New York. The ships may stop for supplies and resupply of books at Seattle, San Francisco, Sault Ste. Marie, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The association has established dispatch offices in all of these cities. At least 150 book units, or libraries consisting of 75 books each, will be sought in this year's campaign.

"Say It With Flowers"
Arthur Langhans
FLORIST
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN
DESIRES TO REPRESENT publication in New England on full time or part, or an advertising agent; over 15 years' experience on daily newspapers, magazines, trade journals, selling life insurance, and some agency work; creative ability and initiative. Suite 2, 137 Sutherland Rd., Brookline, Mass.

If You Are Looking for Quality
Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE

**Butternut
BREAD**
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Glyce Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces
A Free Lecture on
Christian Science

By JOHN RANDALL DUNN, C.S.B.
of Boston Mass.

Member of the Board of Lecturers of
this Church
IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St.
Back Bay, Boston

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.

"THE QUALITY SHOP"

Coats—Suits—Gowns

Visit Our
Missions and Junior Dept.

AMBASSADORS AIDING GERMANY

Allied Conference Seeks to Protect Reich Against In- ternal Retrogression

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Conference of Ambassadors has sent a formal notification of occupational changes in the Rhineland today, but at the urgent request of the German Government the Conference had already met on Saturday evening in order to decide the evacuation of Cologne by Dec. 1, thus taking the sting from the Nationalist manifestation in Berlin on Sunday. Even the opinion of Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, recognize the justification for this step.

It is possible that German disarmament has not been completed and never will be completed. But the principal safeguard for France lies, not in coercive material disarmament of Germany, which in full degree is impossible, but rather in the cultivation of the sentiments of Locarno. Thus, without quibbling over small matters, everything is being done to encourage moral disarmament.

M. Briand himself says that "the treaty of Locarno signifies nothing, if it does not mean that Germany and France are resolved to abandon the narrow national viewpoint for the wider viewpoint of European solidarity. It must mean the immediate and close co-operation of France and Germany. French sentiment is oriented in this direction, and it is hoped that the German population has the same ideal."

It is this conception which enables the Ambassadors' Conference to elevate themselves above the detailed examination of the facts, believing it more necessary to assist the German Government against those who accuse it of weak concessions. It is said that through certain obligations remain for execution, Marshal Foch is entirely acquiescent to the evacuation of Cologne and the general reorganization of the Rhineland occupied by the 300,000 German troops. The Locarno conference, promulgated by the Allied Commission in the Rhineland, only 30 will continue in force and a comprehensive amnesty mutually accorded.

Public Generally Ignored Reich Nationalists' Meeting

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Paris report that the Ambassadors' Conference has fixed the date for the commencement of the evacuation of Cologne for Dec. 1 and handed a note to the German Ambassador, enumerating the ameliorations planned by the Allies in the Rhineland has taken the wind out of the sails of the Conservatives. The comments published in their press today are, on the whole, devoid of the usual fierce attacks on the pact and merely express disapproval that the Allies have not fixed a date for the termination of the evacuation.

The Locarno pact, however, was attacked most vehemently by the "Knights of Industry."

SEEK SUPPRESSION OF "KNIGHTS OF INDUSTRY"

MONTREAL, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Ironically designating as "Knights of Industry" all "craftsmen" who operate in the country districts, and including in this category the man with the land speculation scheme, the gold-brick merchant, the promoter of dishonest co-operative schemes, the agents of wildcat companies, and all in the get-rich-quick would-be fiefdoms of the farming communities, the United Farmers of Quebec, in annual convention here, demanded legislation sufficiently drastic to put a complete stop to all shady efforts to swindle the farmer from his hard-earned money.

Personal Greeting Cards for Christmas and the New Year
Engraved with your name to match sentiment
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
ORDER NOW
Ward's
STATIONERS
57-61 Franklin Street
Near Washington Street, Boston

LINCOLNSHIRE HOTEL
20 Charles Street
5 River Street
BOSTON
"At the foot of Beacon Hill"

Special Dinner
Harvard-Yale \$2.50
November 21
Thanksgiving \$3.00
November 26

In order to be assured of a table immediate reservations are necessary.
Telephone
HAYmarket 6500

Thank You, Sincerely!

WE HAVE been gratified to see so many requests for our Tie Trees come pouring in! It shows a ready response to advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, and we will, of course, continue this form of publicity so long as Monitor readers express an interest in it.

The Tie Tree is so valuable a line article that it is no wonder so many have asked us for one. Tie Trees work on the same idea as shoe trees, and are effective in eliminating wrinkles and preserving the original smart appearance of a Cravat.

Return the Coupon for a
FREE TIE TREE

Your friends would like Tie Trees, too. We will send one to each of them. If you write their names on the margin of this paper or on a separate sheet. We use this method to make our Tie Trees known. They are so valuable that everyone is much surprised and delighted with them.

WM. WINKLER CO., 344B Little Building, Boston, Mass.

Please send me one of your free TIE TREES, also information about your Cravats.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

Zip.....

Send NO MONEY

Use this Free Examination Coupon NOW.

FORM A MILLER CLUB

There are profitable, entertaining Miller Study Clubs all over the U. S., and as far as Alaska and Hawaii. Very low club rates on "Quantity" orders.

WANTED Agents everywhere to clubs, stores, factories, and independently. Teachers and agents should ask for circular. How to Organize a Miller-Study Club. Club

Name.....

Address.....

GOVERNOR FULLER ISSUES THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Urges That in the Midst of Power and Prosperity We Do Not Forget the Homely Virtues, the Foundation on Which We Rose

Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, today issued his annual Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. The proclamation follows:

"Across the valley of the years there comes to us the simple and reverend Thanksgiving service of the Pilgrims, with its message, as they knelt in prayer and thanksgiving to God after the first harvest in the New World. Called together by Governor Bradford of our own Commonwealth over 300 years ago, this beautiful custom is now observed throughout every state of the great Union of States of America."

"The message that comes to us is one of hope and faith and gratitude. It tells us of the simple and profound faith in Divine Providence, giving public thanks in a new land of hardship and toil and danger. They prayed neither for luxury nor freedom from toil. They shared the burdens of the community cheerfully. They were men of faith and courage and action. They feared God but feared no one else. They loved liberty and made great sacrifices for it. Yet they truly respected law and realized that freedom without the safeguard of law was not liberty. They were the pioneers in the New World who founded a civilization with idealism and rugged honesty as its corner stone."

"Great and powerful has become the Nation of which they were the founders. National prosperity has come to our people unknown to any other in history. With this power and material gain let us be careful, lest we forget or renounce Divine Guidance and those fine traits of character, such as humility, honesty, sincerity—the homely virtues that make a people strong and virile and resilient and make enduring the civilization which they achieve."

"In obedience to the revered custom of Thanksgiving and in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth, I appoint Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise for the blessings of life that we as a people are privileged to enjoy."

"May it be a day of reunions in the home and may its spirit of reverence be deep and true and abiding. May a general display of our National Colors be had on that day. May life at its best be more abundantly vouchsafed to us all in order that we may more fully understand that license is not liberty and that wrong is always and forever futile."

**BUSINESS PROTESTS
FEDERAL INTRUSION**
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representatives of large business interests want the Government to get out of business. A call for a mass meeting to be held in Washington has been sent out signed by Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; F. H. Burns, Baltimore, president of the Maryland Casualty Company; J. E. Edgerton, Nashville, Tenn., president of the National Association of Manufacturers; and E. C. Marshall Jr., Washington, general manager of the Associated Contractors of America.

The invitations were sent to the leading industrial organizations of the country. It is supposed that the meeting to be held in Washington soon after Congress meets and it is notable as an out-and-out protest on the part of the business interests against the intrusion of the Government into private affairs.

ASK PARTRIDGE CLOSED SEASON
MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The Provincial Government will be asked by the Quebec Society for the Protection of Fish and Game to establish a closed season for partridge for two years. Reports received by J. R. Innes, secretary of the society, indicate a rapid disappearance of these game birds.

**SKIDMORE COLLEGE
INSTALLS PRESIDENT**
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Nov. 16 (Special).—Henry Thomas Moore was inaugurated president of Skidmore College here before representatives of leading educational institutions, the trustees, faculty, and students of Skidmore.

In his address accepting the presidency of the college, Mr. Moore declared that education must forsake the dogmatic point of view about culture and for each individual some means of self-expression. He characterized as "the greatest obstacle" to educational progress "the tendency of society to submerge the individual."

NO MORE ODORS
A few shales of SENTRY CRYSTALS immediately remove all odors from the home. Cleans, refreshes and fragrant. Cook what you please. Ant Acid. Every fastidious housewife. \$2.00 per package by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., 14 Broad St., Boston. Telephone MA 6244.

WHEN you buy your next pair of shoes, ask your dealer for shoes made from EISENDRATH'S Adonis Calf. You will then be assured of an upper leather of distinctive character and of highest quality.

Black and Colors
B. D. EISENDRATH
TANNING CO.
Tannery at
Racine, Wis.
Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.
195 South St. 136 N. Wells St.

Don't Waste This Winter

NOW that the summer season is over, you owe yourself time for self-culture. Study the MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH as a basis. You can never rise to the top in business or society, in club, church, or lodge, if you cannot speak or write correct English. The MILLER SYSTEM is bright, brief, and practical, with entertainment and variety that will hold the attention. Look it over, without obligation, and BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.

Does your English embarrass or betray you?
Do you know when you make mistakes?
You cannot afford not to know your own language

DO YOU SAY—
—in "twirly for inquiry," address for address, coupon for coupon, president for president, conversation for conversation, episode for episode, selection for selection, program for program, myth for myth, all as for all as, oleomargarine for oleomargarine, grimy for grimy, comparable for comparable?

DO YOU SAY—
—between you and I; a raise in salary; a long ways off; a setting hen; let's you and I go somewhere; those kind of hats set good; he don't know as he can; a mutual friend; the bread raises; providing I go; on less thing; where will I meet you; he referred back to; a poor widow woman; money for the Belgians; we are having dinner for dinner?

DO YOU KNOW WHEN TO USE—
—sits or sets, laying or lying, farther or further, drunk or drunk, who or whom, I affect or effect, council, counsel or council, practical or practicable, admittance or admission, shall or will?

CAN YOU PRONOUNCE FOREIGN WORDS LIKE—
Masseuse, Cello, bourgeois, lingerie, décolleté, faux pas, hors d'œuvre, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Reichstag, Ypres, Il Travolte, St. Paderewski, Yavay, Nazimova, Gallucci, Les Misérables, Goethe, Fascisti?

Miller System of Correct English
for Cultured Speech—Business or Social
Room 73, 1341 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

A practical, intensive, entertaining, self-correcting course of 15 lessons for Men and Women of the business, professional or social world, progressive teachers, up-to-date parents, etc. In simplified, applied Grammar, Reading, Vocabulary, Punctuation, Common Errors, Correct Pronunciation of 500 misused English Words, of famous Phrases, Quotations, Misquoting, etc., also of French, Italian, German, and Latin Phrases in common use. Good form in Letter-Writing and many minor items that contribute to Cultured Conversation, Poise, and Personality. Simple, Concise, Practical.

NEW EDITION IN FIVE PARTS AT OLD PRICE—45

This is the same course that the teacher gives orally in Boston each year to hundreds of enthusiastic students of all grades and all ages, in large classes, clubs, department stores, etc. The students include: typists, Business Men and Women, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Lawyers, Musicians, Readers, Writers, Speakers, etc. The low price suits everybody.

SEND NO MONEY
Use this Free Examination Coupon NOW.

FORM A MILLER CLUB

There are profitable, entertaining Miller Study Clubs all over the U. S., and as far as Alaska and Hawaii. Very low club rates on "Quantity" orders.

WANTED Agents everywhere to clubs, stores, factories, and independently. Teachers and agents should ask for circular. How to Organize a Miller-Study Club. Club

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

Zip.....

Send NO MONEY

Use this Free Examination Coupon NOW.

FORM A MILLER CLUB

There are profitable, entertaining Miller Study Clubs all over the U. S., and as far as Alaska and Hawaii. Very low club rates on "Quantity" orders.

WANTED Agents everywhere to clubs, stores, factories, and independently. Teachers and agents should ask for circular. How to Organize a Miller-Study Club. Club

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

Zip.....

W. C. T. U. TOLD ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RESTS ON CITIZENRY

Public Opinion Will Rule, Says Federal Prohibition Attorney—Tells of Individual Agent Plan—Squarely Up to Individual, He Says

By MARJORIE SHULER

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—A "humanizing" picture of federal prohibition enforcement was given by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, responsible for prohibition enforcement today before the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"The enforcement of any law depends upon the opinion of the citizenry," said Mr. Andrews. He deprecated undue interest in personal effort and welcomed criticism of results obtained by officials, saying:

"It is in order that the public may be justified in thus criticizing them and in closely following their work for the purpose of this criticism that I have decentralized the organization and put the full responsibility for law enforcement upon the shoulders of the officers appointed to the leadership in that district, and that I may hold him responsible I have given him all my authority and a perfectly free hand in his administration. In other words, he has been given a task to accomplish with power to select his tools and freedom to devise his methods and then told that his tenure of office and his qualifications for leadership will be determined solely by his accomplishments for law enforcement in his district."

"So many cities have questioned the wisdom of this form of organization, yet anyone who has ever analyzed the elements of successful leadership in any undertaking must know that this is the only way in which great accomplishment is possible. Each of these administrators now is a team captain, personally responsible for the initial selection of each member of his team, responsible for the continuance in service of each member, responsible for the discipline, faithfulness, loyalty, and esprit de corps of his organization. If he has those qualities of leadership which I believe him to have when I appointed him to this high office he will rapidly bring into existence such an esprit de corps on the part of every man in his organization as will make the terrible example of bribery, corruption and disloyalty of the past an impossibility in the future."

Notion Picture Censorship

The plan of approving good motion pictures and ignoring bad ones benefits nobody but the industry, asserted Miss M. Allen, superintendent of the medical temperance department, who made a strong plea for censorship today at the annual convention. Miss Aldrich said:

"The motion picture industry has a plan of co-operation with us. They wish us to approve and advertise the good pictures and say nothing of the bad ones. This would indeed be a most excellent co-operation in their interest, for if we will advertise the good pictures they will advertise the bad ones, and they will get the largest possible gate receipts from both."

"Clearly this program of co-operation is neither in the interest of American boys and girls, nor in the interest of more wholesome pictures. We must disapprove and discourage attendance at theaters where objectionable pictures are shown. If this can be done in an organized way without giving publicity to the bad picture it will help. I believe a large number of women working on this plan could improve the pictures in many of our smaller towns and cities."

A More Effective Method

"However, we have a few states and many large cities which have a more effective way of dealing with the problem. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia and Florida have motion picture censorship, and Connecticut has a new license law providing regulation. This year in these states let us start a new plan of co-operation. People have been co-operating with the industry which is absolutely responsible for every bad picture and for every film from bad books in existence today."

"The results considering the effort made and the time expended have been almost negligible, and now let us co-operate with the unpopular and much maligned motion picture censorship."

SPIGEL'S
19 Campbell Ave., West Roanoke, Va.
Roanoke's Largest Ready-to-Wear and Millinery Shop
Make Our Store Your Headquarters for Holiday Shopping
Children's and Junior's Shop on Second Floor

Green's Jewelry Store
Three Generations of Jewelers
Campbell Avenue W., Roanoke, Va.

Electrical Gifts
RICHARDSON-WAYLAND
ELECTRIC CORPORATION
705 Church Avenue, S. W. Phone 960
"Electrically at Your Service"
ROANOKE, VA.

Roanoke's Leading Department Store
Offers You Economy Through Quality
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
ONE PRICE TO ALL

Not Installment House
No installment prices, yet we are always glad to make terms that are convenient to our patrons.
WILLIS-SMITH-CRALL CO.
Norfolk's Quality Furniture Store
NORFOLK, VA.

The Malvern Shop
Gloves From France
PERRIN & CO.
of Grenoble are renowned for their fine French kid gloves. We carry these beautiful gloves at moderate prices.
145 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

all of these were used, and this is most unlikely. It would mean \$9,000,000 pints of liquor, which is about \$7,500,000 gallons.

"There is great need for continued education against patent medicines of an alcoholic sort. The Department of Commerce reports that in the census of manufacturers in 1923 the output of patent medicines, compounds, and druggists' preparations, including perfumery and cosmetics, amounted to \$455,000,000. Of this \$382,403 was for medicines containing narcotics."

"The adoption of rules by the prohibition unit requiring sufficient medication to render medicinal wines unfit for beverage use resulted in the withdrawal of more than 2,600,000 gallons of wine less in 1923 than in 1921. But this rule does not seem to be very effective in some ways as beer, iron and wine drinks are still in evidence. A beef, iron and wine drink was arrested when driving a car was discharged by the judge because he drank supposed medicine."

Field Secretary Reports

Fifteen thousand miles of travel in the United States this year is the record of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa, superintendent of citizenship work. Wisconsin, Idaho and California as flags for interesting the greatest percentage of their members in the work and graduating them in correspondence courses in citizenship Mrs. Smith gave "honorable mention" to a number of states.

Want More Women Police

The appointment of well-trained policewomen throughout the country and federal legislation to establish the women's bureau in the police department of the District of Columbia will be the aims of the social morality department this year, said the director, Dr. Valeria H. Parker of New York.

The department will continue to provide literature, lectures, motion pictures, and book lists to train adults and junior with a great sense of responsibility for social relationships, including parenthood, suppression of undesirable literature on news stands, closing undesirable places of recreation, promotion of improved recreation facilities, and giving aid to young women are among the activities of the state department reported by Dr. Parker.

The work of the woman's division of the Detroit Police Department was described by its chief, Miss Eleanor Hutzel, whose staff of 30 police women handle all cases of women brought into the police department as offenders or victims. Preventive and protective work is the special interest of the department, said Miss Hutzel. In addition to her local work, Miss Hutzel is vice-president of the International Association of Police Women.

End "Medicinal" Liquor

The finish of liquor as medicine was urged by Mrs. Martha A. Allen of New York, superintendent of the medical temperance department, who said: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will not ask Congress to put the traffic into government dispensary, but will ask Congress to ban the whole business by prohibiting the manufacture, sale and prescription of alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes."

Mrs. Allen recommended open aid by the union to the druggists and pharmacists in what she termed "their earnest desire to be rid of the whiskey prescription traffic." Not more than one-third of the druggists of the country have liquor licenses, she said, adding, "many ex-saloon keepers went into the drug business, some into the wholesale drug business. In 1921 there were 3500 wholesale drug firms with permits to withdraw liquors from bonded warehouses. Then the law came into force which forbids a dealer to sell liquor in excess of 10 per cent of gross drug business. In 1924 permits to such drug business dropped to 1000. It has not been possible for me to secure from prohibition headquarters at Washington the number of physicians taking out permits to prescribe alcoholic liquors the past year. The reply to my query was that 85,000 permits were issued, but that this number covered dentists and veterinarians as well as medical doctors. The federal prohibition director of one state said the fewer permits were asked for in his state than in the previous year, and he believed that there would continue to be a steady decrease in the use of these whiskey permits by physicians. He added that only one physician had applied in six months for a second book of blanks of 100 each.

"The bureau of printing at Washington reported that 300,000 books of prescription blanks were printed last year, each containing 100 blanks. If

Didon & DeBols
Incorporated
Correct Feminine Apparel
Grace Street at Second
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
MODERATE PRICES

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
For the little toe and brown-ups
Trunks, Bags, Suitcases
One of the most complete lines of HOFHEIMER'S in the State to be found in our Richmond Department Store
H. E. Cor. 2nd and Broad, Richmond, Va.

We Offer for Investment
First Mortgage Gold Bonds
In Denominations of \$100 and Up
MUHEMAN & KAYHOE, Inc.
Mortgage Department
100 N. 5th St., Richmond, Va.
Phone Madison 310-311

Entrusted to Our Care and Nourished by Our Corporate Interest, Your Dollars Grow.
WEST END BANK
109 W. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Branch—LOMBARDY near BROAD

Howell Bros.
Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.
"Richmond's Leading Hardware"
Radio Sets and Parts
Frost-Kennedy, Radiola, Arcturion-Rest, Aurore and Grebe

Select a Refined GIFT
From
Schwarzschild's
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad Street, RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
Make This "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets
RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service that shows you want it."

Music in Boston

Roland Hayes

Roland Hayes, tenor, sang at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon. An audience which filled every seat in the house, crowded the long aisles and absorbed all available space on the platform heard a program of delicately balanced proportions. Mozart's rarely sung aria "Tall a contenti sono," four unfamiliar songs by Hugo Wolf, three of Griffes moodily entrancing lyrics, and a group of Negro spirituals encompassed the entire list of music.

Of course, some concertgoers lengthened the original span, but so adroitly chosen were these extra songs that they seemed integral to the original plan. For instance, Mr. Hayes and his very able accompanist, William Lawrence, added "Kleine Dingen" to the announced songs by Wolf. Subsequent to the writings of Griffes came "Wandering Zephyrs," by Rachmaninoff, and "Silence of Night" by Ansky. The spirituals, which forth added examples of some not too well known expressions of racial temperament and feeling. By such means, then, does Roland Hayes combine artistry of content with artistry of interpretation. He gives his audience the encores it demands but he makes no musical concessions.

Experience and time have increased and bettered this singer's artistry of interpretation. He gives his audience the encores it demands but he makes no musical concessions.

Much of Roland Hayes' success must be attributed to his artistic cultivation of whatever best suits his abilities. Mozartian lines of melody lead themselves admirably to his characteristics, so Mozart almost invariably holds prominent place on a Hayes program. From Negro spirituals to whatever level of mediocrity still abide within his musical personality. He remains artist and musician first, concert singer next.

Thirty-eight states have peace departments, according to Mrs. Lella A. Dillard of Georgia, who reported peace oratorical contests, peace essays in schools, public meetings and peace programs in the local unions. The pledges of nearly 250,000 young people on the patriotic roll of allegiance were presented yesterday afternoon as the result of the campaign of young people for young people and last evening the convention heard the appeal of Miss Mary J. Campbell of India for peace.

Judge Allen on World Court

Judge Florence Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court spoke for peace and the World Court.

"The World Court," she said, "as recommended by President Harding and sponsored by President Coolidge, has had the support of the Democrats in the Senate. If pushed at any time since it was introduced there is no doubt that it would have passed. Yet at no time since President Coolidge came out in its support and when the Senate heard it, has the idea been forced to an issue."

Diamond—Bedetti

Dorothy Diamond, soprano, and Joan Bedetti, cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave a joint recital at Symphony Hall last evening. For Mme. Diamond, Paul Berger served as able accompanist. Arthur Bedetti acted in like capacity for Mr. Bedetti.

A miscellaneous assortment of pieces made the composite program. Richard, Schumann, Pergolesi, Mass-Zucca, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Debussy, listed among the singer's music, while the cellist had drawn on Boccherini for a Sonata in A major and a Rondo on Locatelli, "Adagio," Bruck's "Kol Nidre," "Ole in terra" of Casella and "Deluge" of Debussy, the last a work new to Boston.

The new composition proved a delightful piece, conceived in a lightly fantastic vein, possessing color and

ENGRAVING—
For weddings and social functions
and all other occasions. Samples and prices on request.
The BELL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.
On Fifth St. Between Broad and Grace
RICHMOND, VA.

Jones & Davis, Inc.
INTERIOR
Decorators Renovators Furnishers
2023 W. Broad, Room 215
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
No visit to Richmond is complete without a little journey through

Miller & Rhoads
The "Shopping Center" of Virginia and nearby states
Merchandise of Undisputed Quality at MODERATE PRICES
Thalmer Brothers
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
Richmond, Va.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
RICHMOND, VA.
Exclusive Furnishings
Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.

THE KAUFMAN STORE
Ready to Wear and Dry Goods
Richmond, Virginia

definitely amenable to concert performance. In this work, as in others, Mr. Bedetti was assuredly in fine fettle. Vigor and spiritfulness superimposed themselves on his musical qualities, and he attained an effective balancing of contemplative playing and impetuosity.

Mme. Diamond, for many years a singer about Boston, chose a program of briefly miscellaneous songs, often tinged with sugary sentimentality. An unusual occurrence was that her best singing came at the very beginning of the program. The first three songs, Richard's "Hoffnung," Schumann's "Die Lotusblume," and Schubert's "Sogni" showed a smoothly even lyrical roundness of tone. In these the singer seemed entirely self-possessed.

But subsequent songs, most noticeably the lovely though trying aria, "Depuis le jour," from Charpentier's "Louise," brought perturbation and therewith some inefficiencies to a performance otherwise manifesting general satisfactory and musicalness.

Zlatko Balokovic

Zlatko Balokovic, violinist, gave a recital on Saturday afternoon in recital hall before an audience of about 100. He played the program: Siciliano of Rigaudon, Franconeur-Kreisler; Adagio, Florio; Variations on a theme by Corelli, Tartini-Kreisler; Prelude of Allegro, Pugnani-Kreisler; Sonata in D minor, Ireland; Adagio from Suite, op. 11, Goldmark; Slavonic Dance, Dvorak; Peasant Dance, Conforti; Lament, Manolovich; "Zephyr," Humby; Gypsy Air, Naches.

Mr. Balokovic's playing showed talent in a marked degree. His tone was now warm and sensuous, now soft and of a texture finely spun, now definite and a bit martial. For the most part, he had his color palette well in hand but occasionally there was a tendency to carry the exact quality of tone beyond its natural bounds. His phrasing was clear-cut and, generally speaking, of an individuality that set his interpretations apart from those of most violinists.

Miriam Allen, at the piano, gave the violinist excellent support. In the first group, she showed a disposition to drag the chosen tempo a trifle, but quickly disappeared. The Ireland Sonata was most interestingly played by both violinist and pianist. It is an exacting thing

Hildreth-Humbert Co., Inc.
FURNITURE and RUGS
114-124 North Salina Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Phone 2-5014

Cantilever Shoe
For men and women
121 West Jefferson St., Syracuse, N. Y.

P. R. Quinlan
FLORIST
Stores, 430 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y., and Hotel Syracuse
Greenhouses, Onondaga Valley
Flowers Telegraphed Any Place

O'Malley's
SYRACUSE HOTEL SYRACUSE PARIS 3 Rue Bergasse

Harriett's
Hand Made Candles
NEW LOCATIONS
119 West Onondaga and 235 So. Warren
Syracuse, N. Y.

Buy Rugs in a Rug Store
The only store between New York and Chicago selling floor coverings exclusively.
Everything for the Floor
AXMINSTER RUGS
WILTON RUGS
CHINESE RUGS
PERSIAN RUGS
BRAND WOOL RUGS
J. J. HAND
THE RUG MAN
329 So. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Telephone 2-1652

WOOD GLASS COMPANY
Doors S. Get T. Glass
Paints S. Get T. Auto
Varnishes E. Prices C. Glass
Sash 125-127 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU
PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese—Butter
ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS
CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, INC.
810 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Phone 3-0108

HYGIEA ICE
SCRANTON COAL
EDWARD RICE, Inc.
General Offices
121 East Water Street, Syracuse
SCRANTON COAL
HYGIEA ICE

Dey Brothers & Co.
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Christmas Cards
Large Assortment
Engraved from your Personal Card Plate
CHAMBERLIN
Commercial Stationer
112 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Carlos Salzedo
President of National Association of Harpists says: "I am dumbfounded over the extraordinary resources of the 'Rock Harp.'"
Clark Harp
\$150
Order Now
CLARK MUSIC CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FURNITURE—RUGS
DECORATIONS—WALL PAPER
LARGE ASSORTMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES
The Mink & Eisenberg Co.
317-319 N. Howard St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Very Best Groceries
J. L. APPLEBY CO.
844 Park Ave., BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN M. MASK & BRO.
INTERIOR DECORATING
Paper Hanging and Painting
1908 W. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE
Ford Coupe 1923
New Tires
Mechanically in very good condition
Telephone Walbrook 1692-J
BALTIMORE, MD.

Miller Brothers
Coats from 45.00 and up
Dresses from 39.50 and up
413 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, Md.

COAL—MORGAN DOMESTIC
Special Discount \$11.25 Per Ton
EMERSON & MORGAN
30 ST. PAUL ST. Phone 3381
Baltimore

BESSIE A. FRANK
Agent for all Machines and Books
Oakley Court Apartments, B-4
Liberty Heights Ave. and Denison St.
Baltimore, Md. Phone Liberty 7335
The Ideal Christmas Gift
Let me help to solve your gift problem by suggesting the correct magazine subscription to send. Over 13 years' experience.

THE JAMES R. ARMIGER COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
310 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

McPherson's
Suits
11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Shirts and Suits—Hats—Hosiery
Splendid Assortment of Men's
Gloves for All Occasions

ASSOCIATED with many of Baltimore's manufacturers and merchants in the successful conduct of their business.
4% on Savings

NATIONAL UNION BANK
of Maryland
AT BALTIMORE
PHILLIPS LEE GOLDBROUCH, President

Owells
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE

GIFTS of Quality
for Holiday choosing. Gifts from the whole wide world ready now. Choose early.

OWNERSHIP OF BED OF RIVER DECIDED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL

MONTREAL, Nov. 16 (Special).—An important outcome of the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the attorney-general of Quebec versus the Harbor Commission of Montreal, a Dominion body affirming that the right of ownership of the foreshore and bed of the navigable portions of the St. Lawrence is vested in the Province is that the St. Lawrence deep waterway project cannot be carried out without the consent of the Quebec Legislature. The Shipping Federation of Canada in a statement issued by its secretary says: "We, who opposed the deep waterway scheme can now rest in peace, for we know Quebec will never consent; Quebec Province is a safety valve."

Ontario's Opportunity

On the other hand it is pointed out that the Privy Council's decision will enable the province of Ontario to enter into an argument with the State of New York to dam the Upper St. Lawrence for power purposes whether the Dominion Parliament consents or not.

The late Sir Adam Beck asked the Dominion to accord Ontario authority to proceed with power developments on the Upper St. Lawrence independently of the waterways project. If the Ontario Hydro Commission now desires to pursue the policy advocated by its late head, the way has

been cleared by the decision of the Privy Council. It is claimed that the Privy Council's decision supporting the claim of the province to ownership of the river bed disposes of several consolidated cases which have been before the courts for years.

Premier Must Consent

This effect is that even though the Canadian Government is disposed to enter into an undertaking in agreement with the American Government to capitalize the St. Lawrence above Montreal, nothing can be done without the consent of Quebec Province as a portion of the proposed waterway is in Quebec territory.

The Dominion government has power to expropriate property for public purposes under the Railway Act, but it is not considered at all likely that it would attempt to exercise such power in order to implement the waterways project, in face of the strong opposition which now exists in the Quebec Legislature.

A curious effect of the decision is that while the Dominion authority has complete jurisdiction over navigation, it now has no legal right to install buoys, beacons and other aids to navigation in the St. Lawrence River, although there will be no difficulties with the province on that score.

For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
—and in no instance is the price of WYMAN shoes higher than that which you pay for just average shoes.
WYMAN
245 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
G. Gierke's CANNED GOODS Vegetable Preserves
Independent Beef Co.
221-223 Ross Hill Terrace, Baltimore East of Mt. Vernon, York Road
Horseward 2261-2262-4390
Opp. Richmond Market, 291 N. Howard St. Vernon 1430-1431-1441

Blue Prints
Permanent
Blue-Printing Company
Phone 6984, Near Tower Bldg.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CLEANING DYEING
"Highest Grade Work"
Parisienne Dyeing Co.
LOUIS KATZEN, Prop.
420 Charles St. First
411 W. Saratoga St. 310-418 W. Saratoga St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Everything Man Wears
CANN'S
QUALITY SHOP
"Collar-Hug" Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

MANO SWARTZ
225 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

FURRIERS
33 years of honest dealing is our bond.

The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

G. Fred Kranz Music Co.
303 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

Christmas and Music
The New Orthophonic Victrola
Gives a New Meaning to Music.
Come in and hear it.
Prices from \$85 to \$275

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE & MARYLAND

The Hat Made Shows Its Metal
In Gold and Silver Cloth Turbans, Hats and Millinery and Metallic Lace.
Philipsberg
224 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS
CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, INC.
810 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Phone 3-0108

HYGIEA ICE
SCRANTON COAL
EDWARD RICE, Inc.
General Offices
121 East Water Street, Syracuse
SCRANTON COAL
HYGIEA ICE

Dey Brothers & Co.
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Christmas Cards
Large Assortment
Engraved from your Personal Card Plate
CHAMBERLIN
Commercial Stationer
112 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Carlos Salzedo
President of National Association of Harpists says: "I am dumbfounded over the extraordinary resources of the 'Rock Harp.'"
Clark Harp
\$150
Order Now
CLARK MUSIC CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FURNITURE—RUGS
DECORATIONS—WALL PAPER
LARGE ASSORTMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES
The Mink & Eisenberg Co.
317-319 N. Howard St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Very Best Groceries
J. L. APPLEBY CO.
844 Park Ave., BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN M. MASK & BRO.
INTERIOR DECORATING
Paper Hanging and Painting
1908 W. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE
Ford Coupe 1923
New Tires
Mechanically in very good condition
Telephone Walbrook 1692-J
BALTIMORE, MD.

Miller Brothers
Coats from 45.00 and up
Dresses from 39.50 and up
413 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, Md.

COAL—MORGAN DOMESTIC
Special Discount \$11.25 Per Ton
EMERSON & MORGAN
30 ST. PAUL ST. Phone 3381
Baltimore

BESSIE A. FRANK
Agent for all Machines and Books
Oakley Court Apartments, B-4
Liberty Heights Ave. and Denison St.
Baltimore, Md. Phone Liberty 7335
The Ideal Christmas Gift
Let me help to solve your gift problem by suggesting the correct magazine subscription to send. Over 13 years' experience.

THE JAMES R. ARMIGER COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
310 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

McPherson's
Suits
11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Shirts and Suits—Hats—Hosiery
Splendid Assortment of Men's
Gloves for All Occasions

ASSOCIATED with many of Baltimore's manufacturers and merchants in the successful conduct of their business.
4% on Savings

NATIONAL UNION BANK
of Maryland
AT BALTIMORE
PHILLIPS LEE GOLDBROUCH, President

Owells
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE

GIFTS of Quality
for Holiday choosing. Gifts from the whole wide world ready now. Choose early.

BRITISH STYLE CARRYING SLAVES AN ACT OF PIRACY

Draft Protocol on Slavery to Come Up for Reconsideration at Seventh Assembly of League of Nations
Next September

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The protocol on slavery which was sprung on a surprised Geneva by the British delegation to the recent Assembly of the League of Nations has been molded and beaten in the furnace of various committees and subcommittees into an imposing looking convention which, after circulation among the various powers, is to come up for reconsideration—and it is hoped, signature—at the Seventh Assembly next September.

The British draft protocol was framed in the shape of a resolution by the League Assembly, and it accepted in its original form would have gone immediately to the various countries concerned for ratification. Now that the protocol has become a convention there is thus a delay of at least 12 months before any fresh steps can be taken to end the slave traffic. Against this, however, must be put the fact that the British draft, short though it was, contained proposals which had aroused serious opposition when brought forward a few months earlier in the League of Nations Temporary Slavery Commission that they had very little chance of anything like general acceptance.

An Act of Piracy
The British protocol laid down categorically that "the act of conveying slaves on the high seas shall be deemed an act of piracy." This would have meant that any vessel suspected of carrying slaves could have been chased and searched by the vessels of one signatory power, even inside the territorial waters of another signatory. All that the convention does in this connection is to "recognize the value of separate agreements between the powers concerned conferring on their warships in certain zones in which they may consider the existence of traffic in slaves to be a possibility, special rights enabling them to prevent and suppress the said traffic on vessels flying the flag of any of the powers which are parties to such agreements."

Great Britain and the United States agreed to class slave traders as pirates no less than 101 years ago, but the classification has not been generally accepted. The right of search on the high seas has always been a very delicate subject, and difficulties over this question prevented several powers from ratifying the Brussels Act of 1890, which has hitherto been the Magna Charta of those engaged in the fight against the slave trade.

Agreement Proposed
When the subject was discussed by the League's Temporary Slavery Commission last July, it was decided to recommend the various European powers concerned, and Egypt, to conclude an agreement "permitting ships . . . to pursue and to take possession of, even in territorial waters, of vessels suspected of carrying slaves." This recommendation was confined to the Red Sea and neighboring waters—a term which apparently was intended to include the Persian Gulf. The British, on the other hand, made no mention of any locality, so that the right of capture would have extended throughout the world, if the British draft had been accepted as it stands.

At present the right of search is limited, under the Brussels Act, to vessels of less than 500 tons burden found in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea, where any such vessel may be stopped for the purpose of verifying its papers—a process which is held to include mustering the crew and passengers. If the papers are found in order, nothing more can legally be done unless the vessel is navigating under the flag of a power whose flag has been used. Some powers, notably Great Britain, France and Italy, made special arrangements to have competent authorities in suitable localities. At present the right against the slave trade in these areas is waged entirely by certain naval units of Great Britain, France, and Italy. It has been stated that to make sure no slave succeeded in crossing the Red Sea, leaving aside more distant waters, all the ships of the three fleets would have to be concentrated there in order to establish an uninterrupted cordon of warships.

The practice at present is to use small vessels which can pursue the slaver close inshore. Italy has even adopted the practice of equipping native sailing dhows as warships and fitting them with an auxiliary engine so that their speed shall be greater

than that of any possible slaver. Though the policing is fairly effective, it is undeniable that a number of slavers evade the cordon and succeed in reaching the coast of Arabia with their human cargo.

Mecca a Slave Mart
Arabia, and more especially Mecca, is the chief mart for slaves. The annual pilgrimage in which tens of thousands of Moslems engage each year, provides the buyers and incidentally also affords an opportunity, apart from the regular traffic across the Red Sea, of bringing the slaves to market.

Until it was discovered what was afoot, benevolent-looking gentlemen and others would leave their homes in China, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, the Sudan, with large retinues described as servants, children, and wives, and would return with a following which had become strangely depleted. The authorities have scotched this practice by a careful system of passports, but they have by no means killed it. It is too easy to assert that the sold slaves have died and so difficult to disprove the assertion.

The Turks abolished the status of slavery in the Ottoman Empire (which then included Arabia) in 1908, but the law was never strictly enforced, and when the Hejaz became independent as a result of the Great War, King Hussein insisted that slavery was legal under the Koran. Formerly, the many slaves in Arabia who wanted their freedom had been in the habit of taking refuge at the British and French consulates at Jiddah and were then set free by the local Turkish authorities on the application of the consuls. King Hussein, however, resisted the right of sanctuary and the slaves were too terrified to appeal to the consuls.

King Hussein Consulted
In August last year, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Netherlands made joint representations to King Hussein on the subject. In the end a compromise was arranged by which the number of slaves who could take refuge at the consulates was limited to a given number for each steamer. About 40 slaves were freed and sent away under British auspices during the past summer.

The Temporary Slavery Commission of the League, in its last report to the Council, recommended the establishment of a central depot on the western coast of the Red Sea for the collection and registration of freed slaves, but there is no mention of such a depot in either the British protocol or the League Convention. The reason for this omission has not yet been published, and is the more surprising when it is remembered that the Brussels Act of 1890 provided for the establishment of "liberation offices" in various places.

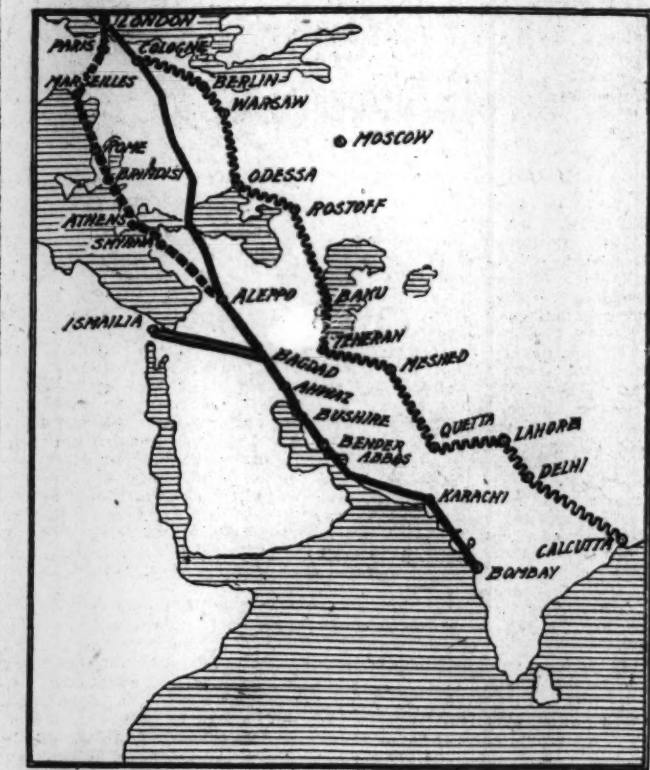
A Central Bureau
The League Commission also recommended that all information which can be obtained regarding the origin and destination of freed slaves, and the transportation of freed slaves, should be centralized in a bureau to be designated by the Council. This recommendation also has been passed over for reasons as yet unknown.

The Brussels Act established such a bureau, which had its seat in Brussels, but it lapsed when the Germans entered the Belgian capital, during the Great War, and it has never been reconstituted. The Brussels Act also set up an office at Zanzibar "to centralize all documents and information of a nature to facilitate the repression of the slave trade in the maritime zone." This too has disappeared, and nothing is said about reconstructing it.

The Right of Pursuit
Another point on which both the British Protocol and the League Convention are silent, is the question of the right of pursuit of slave traders and raiders on land which was raised in the discussions of the Temporary Slavery Commission. There are various areas in Africa where slave trading and raiding still go on—notably in the interior of Libya (the sphere of influence of the Senussi), in Morocco, and, despite the efforts of the authorities, in Abyssinia. In places where the frontiers are not closely guarded, where the grip of the central Government is weak, it may sometimes be necessary for the police of one country

to pursue the traffickers across the frontier in order to rescue the captives. Practically speaking, however, there are only six states concerned in this aspect of the problem, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Egypt, and Abyssinia, and it would be possible to deal with this matter by means of separate agreements on the lines contemplated for warships in the League Convention. The co-operation of Egypt is especially necessary in this connection, as the slaves on their way to the Red Sea are frequently taken across Egyptian territory, the inhabited portion of which, the Nile valley, is only a few miles across, with enormous tracts of almost pathless desert on each side.

Choice of Four Routes to India by Air



Eastern European route, shortest in distance.
Central European route.
Southern European route.
British line, Egypt to Bagdad.

IRATE TURKS OPPOSE CHANGE OF HEADGEAR

Turkish Citizen Without Fez Ejected From Mosque

BELGRADE, Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—It is well known that Kemal Pasha desires to modernize Turkey, and has, therefore, introduced certain outward reforms, just as did Peter the Great when, over 200 years ago, he wished to modernize Russia and forbade the wearing of long beards and long robes. One of Kemal Pasha's reforms is the prohibition of the wearing of the fez, the cap which for centuries has distinguished the Turks from all other nations.

But these changes penetrate with difficulty among the Turks outside Turkey, as has been shown by incidents which have happened among the Turks in South Serbia. The most recent incident of the kind happened recently at Skoplje, the chief town of South Serbia. To Skoplje there came from Ankara a certain Vakif Ali, a Turkish citizen, who has accepted all the reforms, and among them the abolition of the fez, which he replaced by an ordinary hat.

This provoked great consternation, and many protests among the Turks. It did not disturb Vakif Ali, who came the next day, even in the mosque wearing a hat, and not a fez. When, however, he entered the senior Moslem priest cried that there was an infidel in the mosque profaning its sanctity, who should be ejected. In vain did Vakif Ali explain that Turkey has adopted the wearing of hats, and that "Allah would not be angry," but the irritated Turks turned upon him and actually put him out.

Vakif Ali immediately sent a protest to the authorities against his fellow-believers for preventing him from carrying out his religious rites, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of Jugoslavia. This has only aroused even greater bitterness among the Turks at Skoplje.

CANTILEVERS FOR COMFORT LOVERS

Cantilever Shoe

Second Floor, 1319 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Young Men's Shop

WEARING APPAREL

1319-1321 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OVERCOATS

There's value over and above the ordinary in the completely shown lines of overcoats at SIDNEY WEST'S.

Stein-Block Hand Tailored

14th and G Streets, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH MAY London Tailored

14th and G Streets, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUY your Christmas gifts now! Washington's Oldest

Department Store is ready with large and most complete assortments of beautiful gift items. Make this year headquarters for Christmas buying.

810-818
7th Street N. W.

KING'S PALACE Washington D. C.

BRITISH HAIL AIR ROUTES TO INDIA

Lines Run: Odessa, Teheran, Lahore, Calcutta, or Via Aleppo, Bushire, Bombay

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Great importance attaches in England to the development of the overland air-route to India. Hence much satisfaction is felt at the successful termination of the recent negotiations carried out

between Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sifton Branker and the Persian authorities for the use of the southern or Gulf route.

There is as yet no regular all-British air route to India from Europe. In this connection it is interesting to note that the shortest main route from London to Calcutta, does not touch South Persia, but lies through Cologne to Berlin, thence via Warsaw to Odessa on the Black Sea, from Odessa to Rostoff, thence across the North Caucasus to Baku and thence across the southwest corner of the Caspian to Teheran. Leaving the Persian capital, the next point is Meshed in north-east Persia, then Quetta, Lahore, Delhi and Calcutta.

A second route, which avoids Russia, is that already followed by the French Compagnie de Navigation Aérienne, who work from Paris via Bucharest to Ankara, with communications thence to Aleppo and Bagdad. The British have a running service between Egypt and Bagdad, and now intend connecting up Bagdad with Bombay via the Persian Gulf route already mentioned.

The main points on this very straight route are Bagdad, Ahwaz, Bushire, Bender Abbas, Karachi and Bombay. In view of the difficulties raised by Germany in regard to foreign aviation over that country, there is an alternative and more southerly European route to Aleppo, embracing

Marseilles, Rome, Brindisi and Smyrna.

There are thus three well-defined and separate European air-highways, which traverse Eastern, Central and Southern Europe respectively. It is clear, therefore, that the very near future will see heavy international competition over all these routes, and the race is already beginning for commercial supremacy in the air.

It is not generally recognized how important Mosul and Irak are to British air communications with India and the East. A glance at the map will show how vital this area is in the general scheme of communications. In view of this consideration, apart from any other reasons, it is natural that British should be deeply interested in the maintenance of a peaceful and friendly régime in both Palestine and Irak.

EGYPT'S MOTORCARS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Ford Car Favorite, But Motorcycles 90 Per Cent British

CAIRO, Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—In a report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt the commercial secretary of the staff of the British High Commissioner says, in regard to the progress of motor transport in this country that the numbers of licensed motor vehicles of all kinds, for both private and commercial use, have increased considerably. The principal features of this growing use of motor transport are the increase in light cars, both two and four seaters, and in the number of public motor omnibuses in the Cairo and Alexandria districts.

Approximately of the latter, their competition with the railroads, resulting from frequent, regular and cheap services plying between outlying towns and the two cities, became so acute during 1924 that it is mentioned as one of the reasons for the reduction of third-class passenger fares.

The total number of motorcars in Cairo in May last is given as 5871. In Alexandria 1790, and in the Canal Zone 75. There were 3995 motorcars in Cairo, 640 in Alexandria, and 64 in the Canal Zone, while the number of motorcycles was 2376 in Cairo, 880 in Alexandria, and 120 in the Canal Zone.

The Ford car is the most popular in Egypt, while Fiat and Citroën automobiles are also much in demand. British light cars are only just beginning to be known. On the other hand, over 90 per cent of the motorcycles in the country are of British manufacture.

CHINESE CUSTOMS INCREASE OPPOSED

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The increasing opposition to more than a 2.5 per cent increase of the Chinese maritime customs rate and definitely stating the "concessions" which Japan should obtain in return for agreeing even to that increase, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Japan has adopted a resolution on the special tariff conference at Peking.

The resolution is now being submitted to the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Finance and other officials directly concerned. The conditions to which the business men of Japan are willing to agree in detail are those to which Japan agreed in theory at the Washington conference.

TOURISTS visiting Washington are invited to try the luncheons and dinners served at

The Sampler Inn
721 Eleventh Street N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

A luncheon of THE SAMPLER INN, Ocean Grove, N. J., famous on the New Jersey coast for fine summers for the quality and flavor of its home-cooked food.

Christian Science Hymns on the Victrola, by

FLORA McGILL KEEFER
"Washington's Foremost Mezzo-Contralto"

19759 In Heavenly Love Abiding 75c
"Blest Christmas Morn"
Words by Mary Baker Eddy.

DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE
1300 G St., Washington, D. C.

QUALITY SERVICE

The Lotos
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tea House & Gift Shop
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea

Cafeteria
Luncheon
Dinner

J. H. SMALL and SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

MORRISON'S
1109 F St. N.W., WASHINGTON D.C.

Glittering—Metal Cloths, frosted lacas, shining Satins, etc., etc. Colours touched with gold for Millinery.

The Palais Royal
Washington, D.C.

The Great Christmas Store Announces the Opening of a Wondrous Toy Department

A fairland for kiddies and a merryland for even the most sophisticated of grown-ups.

Every section of the store is bristling with preparations for Christmas! Gifts of rare beauty and exquisite design come from foreign shores and from the best American shops of America. Holiday shoppers will find this store a useful and happy headquarters.

New Hand-Woven Linens in Celebrated Designs

For the first time we find the romantic "Robin Hood" and his comrades in well-known scenes—the Arcadian pastoral scenes of Antoine Watteau—the "Elgin Marbles," the work of Phidias, the greatest of Greek Sculptors—and the beloved characters of Charles Dickens—successfully reproduced in these hand-woven linens from Ireland.

That they should be successfully reproduced is a great triumph of the weaver's art—and, they are now ready for your selection, in the Linen Section of

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

SOUTH WARNED OF TAMMANY

Methodist Board on Prohibition Assails Democrats on Nullification Move

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (P)—An attack on "Governor Smith as proposed presidential candidate" and on Tammany Hall in general, was made here by the board of temperance prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In a statement based on the southern trip of James J. Walker, Mayor-elect of New York, the board declared it was "exceedingly doubtful if the Democrats could carry a single southern State with Gov. Al Smith as candidate for President. And it is not certain that they could carry any State at all."

Defiance by Tammany
"Mr. Walker, who will experience a courteous hospitality not given Mr. McAdoo's Southern delegates in New York," said the statement, "need not be misled thereby into believing the south will support the country's foremost political champion of the liquor interests."

"Let the south remember the defiance by Tammany of the Democratic decision rendered by the south, west and a large portion of the east that the liquor traffic shall not be legalized and protected in its exploitation of the American people. Let it remember the propaganda which is systematically organized to incite to crime in the south and west in order that the prohibition law be overturned by these criminal activities. Let it remember that Gov. Al Smith and his friends were the first political group in America to introduce a religious issue into a convention of a political party, an atrocious thing to do in any country where all religions stand upon the same basis."

Prejudice Charge Denied
"The effort to make it appear that Governor Al Smith's opponents are prejudiced against his religion is as false now as it was then. To a man they have more respect for a good Roman Catholic than they have for a bad Protestant. But they will never accept as a President a man whose conduct of his office as Governor promoted the effort to stabilize a condition of nullification in America's greatest State, and incited ignorant and criminal people throughout the country to violation of the law. Let the south remember the insults and epithets that were showered upon the delegates who refused to be bullied into this political conspiracy."

Declaring the country needed no strong political parties, the board

added that "If Tammany or a Tammany candidate is allowed to dictate the nomination at the next Democratic convention the south knows that, for all practical purposes there will be but one party when the people march to the polls in November."

VIENNA TO HAVE NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER

Pan-German People's Party to Have Press Spokesman

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Vienna is to have a new daily paper. As though there are not enough newspapers to read in Vienna every day, the Pan-German people's Party has announced that they will shortly bring out a new daily. This will mean the realization of a long-cherished scheme of this party, who possess no organ worth speaking of at present.

But the new paper is to be quite different from other party papers in Vienna. It is to be modeled more on the plan of the English and American papers. It will be more of a news sheet than a propaganda journal. Naturally, in its editorial columns it will voice the feelings of the political party which owns it.

A large amount of money, for Vienna about \$250,000, is supposed to be provided for this purpose by party friends in Germany who want to see such a paper in Vienna.

What causes surprise is the fact that it is rumored that the editor will be a Vienna editor of liberal views, which is surely strange in view of the tendencies of this party, which is usually looked upon as the anti-Semite party.

Liberal papers in Vienna welcome the proposed advent of the new paper, although it will bring at the same time, keen competition, regarding it as a sign that the "Anschluss" question will now be freed from racial and religious hatred.

BULGARIA DESTROYS CROP OF INDIAN HEMP

SOFT, Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Of the bumper crops produced in Bulgaria this summer, one crop has been destroyed because it is prohibited. This spring, in the south of Bulgaria, in the vicinity of Burgas, a certain territory was planted with "Indian hemp," which serves for the manufacture of the opiate known as hashish.

As the production of this substance is prohibited rigidly by law in Bulgaria, the crop of Indian hemp has been destroyed and its planters have been subjected to prosecution.

De Olde English Inn

1918 Eye Street Northwest Washington, D. C.
BREAKFASTS 50c - 7:30 to 9:15 o'clock
DINNERS \$1.00 - 9:30 to 12:30 o'clock
SUNDAYS \$1.00 - 9:30 to 12:30 o'clock
Rooms and Board
H. PEACOCK Phone Franklin 617

SOL. HERZOG, INC.

A CORNER IN MEN'S WEAR
NINTH AND F STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Etchings and Engravings

By Old and Modern Masters
EARLY MAPS
GORDON DUNTHORNE
2806 N Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Make This Store your Christmas headquarters for WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY. Charge accounts solicited.

Franc Jewelry Co.

627 Seventh Street Northwest, Corner G WASHINGTON, D. C.

Super Value Tuxedo Suits \$38

The same price all year round. Never in a sale. Never reduced. Of a fine unfinished worsted (coat and trousers), satin trimmed and silk faced. Notched or peak lapel.

Super Value Two Trouser Suits, \$38
Super Value Topcoats, \$38

Parker-Bridget Co.

The Avenue at Ninth WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHINA CRYSTAL SILVER LAMPS FURNITURE, Etc.

DULIN & MARTIN

1215-1217 F Street, N. W., and 1214-18 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

Bring the Children to Toy Town

For the first time we find the romantic "Robin Hood" and his comrades in well-known scenes—the Arcadian pastoral scenes of Antoine Watteau—the "Elgin Marbles," the work of Phidias, the greatest of Greek Sculptors—and the beloved characters of Charles Dickens—successfully reproduced in these hand-woven linens from Ireland.

That they should be successfully reproduced is a great triumph of the weaver's art—and, they are now ready for your selection, in the Linen Section of

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

IMPROVED FARM LEASES ADVISED

Tenant Protection Needed to Build Up Soil, Says Expert

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (Special).—Provision in every farm lease that a tenant will be remunerated for cost of unexhausted fertilizers and other improvements will be a long step in progress of up-building soil fertility of the United States. So stated Dr. Richard T. Ely, director of the institute for research in land economics and public utilities, recently transferred from the University of Wisconsin to Northwestern University here.

In addressing a conference on soil deterioration here today, Dr. Ely frankly admitted that American agricultural domain has been treated unscientifically and allowed to run down but expressed an opinion that relief ultimately can be had by legislation.

"Much has been said about soil depletion under the tenant system in the United States," Dr. Ely stated. "There is ample evidence to show that the tenant often lets the farm run to weeds, does little to prevent erosion of land, and practices that kind of farming which will draw most heavily upon soil elements. Tenant farming with us is extensive, one crop, short-term agriculture."

"A policy which will guarantee a tenant remuneration for unexhausted fertilizers must be inaugurated in this country. We must have further enlightenment of public opinion, along with further experimentation, before it will be desirable to resort to legislation. It is encouraging that we have so many landlords giving careful attention to conservation and experimenting with various kinds of leases to maintain soil fertility."

De Olde English Inn
1918 Eye Street Northwest Washington, D. C.
BREAKFASTS 50c - 7:30 to 9:15 o'clock
DINNERS \$1.00 - 9:30 to 12:30 o'clock
SUNDAYS \$1.00 - 9:30 to 12:30 o'clock
Rooms and Board
H. PEACOCK Phone Franklin 617

RICH'S footwear

—is best appreciated by those who insist not only on exclusive style but high-grade as well.

F. ST. AT TENTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fabric That Wears Longer Is

Diagonal Velour

We worked with the weavers to produce this new longer-wearing worsted

OVERCOATS

Grosner's
1325 F STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

Super Value Tuxedo Suits \$38

The same price all year round. Never in a sale. Never reduced. Of a fine unfinished worsted (coat and trousers), satin trimmed and silk faced. Notched or peak lapel.

Super Value Two Trouser Suits, \$38
Super Value Topcoats, \$38

Parker-Bridget Co.

The Avenue at Ninth WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHINA CRYSTAL SILVER LAMPS FURNITURE, Etc.

DULIN & MARTIN

1215-1217 F Street, N. W., and 1214-18 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

Bring the Children to Toy Town

For the first time we find the romantic "Robin Hood" and his comrades in well-known scenes—the Arcadian pastoral scenes of Antoine Watteau—the "Elgin Marbles," the work of Phidias, the greatest of Greek Sculptors—and the beloved characters of Charles Dickens—successfully reproduced in these hand-woven linens from Ireland.

That they should be successfully reproduced is a great triumph of the weaver's art—and, they are now ready for your selection, in the Linen Section of

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

"We Grow Cautious We Know"

Commercial Printing Color Work Publication Work

Columbian Printing Co., Inc. 615 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION WEEK OPENS ACTIVELY

State Commissioner Says
Massachusetts Eager
to Go Forward

"American Education Week finds Massachusetts mindful of its rich educational traditions, eager to show itself among the progressive states at present, and looking forward determinedly to giving efficient service in the future," Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, said this morning to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking of the observance of American Education Week, which begins today, by the schools of the Commonwealth.

"One of the significant things being done in the state at the present time, is the state-wide study that is being made of the curriculum," he said. "It promises great advancement in education within the state during the next 10 years." Another thing he pointed to is the study, just brought to a conclusion, carried on by the superintendents of the state, into school and age requirements in order to provide a basis upon which to build legislation on compulsory minimum educational requirements. He believes that more work of this nature will be done by school men and women in the future.

Dr. Smith and other officials of the Massachusetts department of Education will address many public audiences this week on the fundamental importance of education as an American institution, together with its present state, its future requirements and the help that can be given to education in the state by intelligent public co-operation and support.

Personal Visits Urged

Special efforts to induce the public to become acquainted with school activities through personal visits are being made throughout the state this week.

In accordance with resolutions passed at their annual convention in Boston on Oct. 30, Norfolk County teachers are doing, "all within our power possible during Education Week to inform fathers and mothers and all interested citizens in regard to our accomplishments in public school education, to the goal which we hope to achieve, and by observation, the practices actually followed in the instruction given in our schools."

Though not necessarily crystallized in resolutions, other teachers and other schools are working with similar unanimity toward the desired end. Special invitations are being sent to parents and friends of the children, to leading citizens and the public generally to visit the schools. In many instances special programs and special exhibits have been arranged for them. In some places it is thought best to carry on the regular work of the schools that the visitors may see the school as it is in daily action.

Special Inducement for Men

In order to call out the men folk Dedham is holding a series of evening sessions of its regular junior high and senior high schools. The lower schools go on as usual with everybody invited to visit them, but for those men who cannot come in the daytime the evening sessions have been arranged. The superintendent, Roderick W. Hine, expects as a result of these sessions, a closer co-operation between the public and the schools, growing out of a better understanding and appreciation of what the schools are striving to do and some of their needs.

"The importance of education," said Governor Fuller in proclaiming Nov. 16 to 23 Education Week, "cannot be too strongly urged, and every effort to abolish illiteracy should be made. The public school is an American institution which is doing splendid work throughout the land, and merits the aid and encouragement of every American citizen."

"Education means more than mere academic knowledge. Education should help us better to appreciate the finer things in life, and give to us a fuller appreciation of the problems of our time and the remedies to apply to their solution."

In Boston observance of the week is variously carried out according to conditions in the various school districts. Parents are encouraged to visit the schools and special pains are taken to explain the work to them when they come. At the general assembly the value of education is stressed and classroom exercises call attention to the wisdom of continuing one's education in school through high school if possible and through college if that can be arranged.

This being Constitution Day special attention was given through the schools of the state to the Constitution of the United States as the bulwark of democracy and opportunity. "Ballots, not bullets," is one of the slogans of the day with "Know the Constitution" as another. Duties of citizenship are to be emphasized during the entire week.

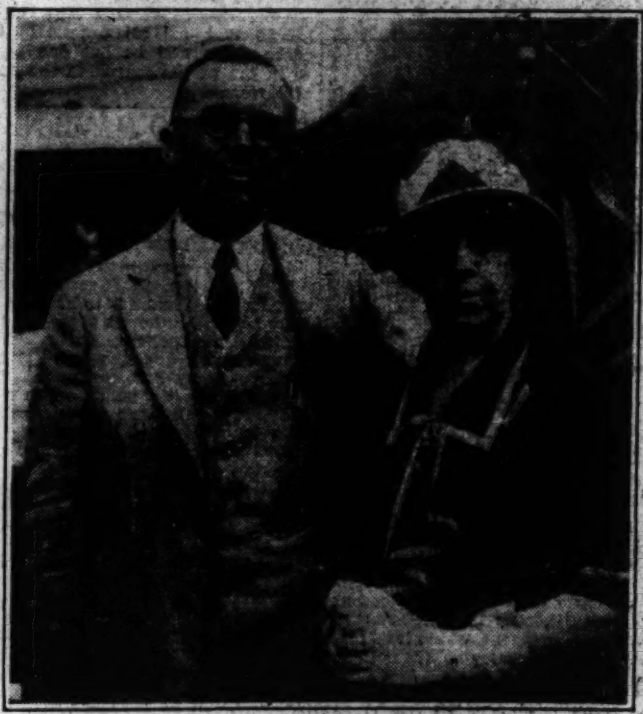
SEA SCOUTS REGIONAL HEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Fred C. Pantlind, Grand Rapids, succeeds E. L. Warner, Detroit, as commodore of the seventh region of Sea Scouts of America. It is announced here by Thomas J. Keane, national director. The district includes Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Twenty new sea scout units have been organized in these states since last spring, Mr. Keane said. Election of Mr. Pantlind took place at a regional conference here.

HEADLIGHTS EXAMINED

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 16.—Hundreds of automobiles were examined for defective headlights, and two arrests for transporting liquor and refusing to show drivers licenses, were made between 11 o'clock Saturday night and 4 o'clock Sunday morning by officers from the Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Department, on the main route between Boston and Providence.

Inspected Europe's Prisons



Sanford Bates of Boston, Mass., Commissioner of Correction, who was elected President of the American Prison Association at its Fifth Annual Meeting at Jackson, Miss., and Mrs. Bates.

OLD WORLD PRISONS WILL BE DESCRIBED

Mr. Bates to Compare European and American Types

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction for Massachusetts, will speak on "Foreign and American Prisons" at a public meeting under the auspices of the Family Welfare Society to be held at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street.

Mr. Bates, while in Europe this summer as one of the official delegates appointed by President Coolidge to represent the United States at the International Prison Conference, visited many foreign prisons. Last week he was elected president of the American Prison Association. At the same meeting, John P. Moors, president of the Family Welfare Society, who passed the summer in Europe, will speak on "The Present Economic Situation in Europe."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN FAVOR WORLD COURT

Massachusetts Delegation Is Going to Washington

Accepting the invitation of the Women's National Republican Club to unite forces with other Republican women from all parts of the country, the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will send a delegation to Washington next month to add its influence to the proposal for the adoption of the United States to the World Court, in accordance with the Republican platform and the policy of the President.

Among those who are expected to represent the club are Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, president; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, director of the political department; Mrs. George W. Knowlton, Mrs. William M. Wheeler, Mrs. Lucy D. Gillett, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pittman, and Mrs. A. J. George. They are to leave Boston for Washington Dec. 16.

In her current events course lecture at the clubhouse at 2:30 p. m., tomorrow Mrs. George is to speak on the World Court debate which the United States Senate has made the special order of business for Dec. 17. In her talk on "History in the Making" at the clubhouse next Wednesday evening Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole is to speak on the World Court and the League of Nations, what the World Court accomplished at its last session, and proposed taxation changes.

The Thursday morning meeting of the political department this week Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman, will speak on the significance of American Education Week, which begins today. The new education bill for a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet will be discussed. Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts speaking in favor of the proposal, and Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, speaking against it. The new bill is to be introduced into the Sixty-Ninth Congress by Charles Curtis, Senator of Kansas, Republican floor leader.

TRADE FLYING NEEDS SHOWN

Advantages of Air Transportation to Be Explained to Business Men

Commercial aviation, which is expected to be introduced into New England when air mail and aerial express will cut down time of transportation between Boston, New York, Chicago and other big centers of the country, will be illustrated and explained to business men and the general public Dec. 2 to 5, at the New England Aviation Show, in Mechanics Building, Boston.

The Wright-Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., is to send its new Wright-Bellanca air passenger monoplane here for exhibition. This monoplane, with whirlwind motor, has a speed of 132 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour.

Years ago, when aviation was in its early stages, an airship show was staged in Mechanics Building but not since pre-war days has any attempt been made to hold a modern exhibit, with commercial aviation possibilities included. The proposed show is to be a part of the Army and Navy Tournament and Bazaar, the proceeds of which will be donated toward the building fund for a clubhouse for enlisted service men, to be located at 3 Fayette Street.

Interesting exhibits planned for the show will include planes of the army and navy as well as other commercial companies, such as the Cox-Kiess, Swallow, Waco and Curtiss concerns. The navy plans to exhibit their UO-Vought and the Massachusetts National Guard may exhibit their new TW-3.

Progress of aviation study in recent years is to be shown by the Aeronautical Engineering Society of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which will set up a wind tunnel for illustration. Special displays of aerial camera work, stabilizers, and other devices are to be exhibited, and free floor space to exhibitors.

Men representing the army, navy and commercial flying, form the committee in charge of the show. The National Aeronautic Association is represented by Lieut. Commander Porter H. Adams of Boston. W. Irving Bullard, Boston banker and president of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., will represent that company. Others on the committee are: Prof. F. P. Kurt of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. E. P. Warner, aeronautical engineer; Lieut. Frank Crowley, reserve aviator, U. S. A.; Capt. T. O'Toole of the Boston Airport, East Boston; Bernard Wiesman, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee of Aviation; Maj. Ira Longenecker, air officer for the First Corps Area, U. S. A.; Capt. Frederick W. Ford, his assistant; Lieut. Robert J. Brown Jr., commanding the Boston Airport; Lieut. Commander Noel Davis, commanding the Naval Station Naval Reserve "Air Station" at Squantum; Lieut. R. D. Thomas, his executive officer; Maj. C. E. Woolley of the Massachusetts National Guard Air Service, and Maj. A. W. Richmond of the AS-ORC.

POTATO PRICE DROP FORECAST

No Basis for Present Excessive Prices, Buyers Say—Embargo Still On

That there is no basis for the present excessive prices being charged for potatoes which reached the high figure of \$1 a peck recently and the crop this year is a normal one was the contention of leading potato buyers today who keep in constant touch with the market at all times. Officials of one of the large retail chain stores said that the crop this year was only 2 per cent less than the five year average and was consequently normal. One year ago the crop was 25 per cent above normal.

Retail prices were 69 cents a peck in retail chain stores with very little demand. This is a reduction of 50 cents within two days and officials of the stores foresee much lower prices in the near future.

The embargo placed by the Boston & Maine Railroad on shipments of potatoes to Boston continues in effect today and officials of the railroad said that there are 400 carloads congesting the freight yards in the vicinity of the North Station. These potatoes are being removed at the rate of about 40 cars a day. High prices asked for them have slowed down demand to a point where it is difficult to sell in any quantity.

The embargo is expected to continue until the first of next week and will not be lifted then unless congestion is greatly relieved, it was declared.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life are both investigating the potato situation and keeping in close touch with the price fluctuations. In view of the fact that experts say that there is no shortage it is expected that prices must come down to a point much nearer normal in the near future.

Heads Air Commerce Merger



W. IRVING BULLARD
Vice-President of Merchants National Bank of Boston and President of the Colonial Air Transport Company.

BOSTON-NEW JERSEY AIR LINE IN STRONGER COMBINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

thing about," said Mr. Bullard to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "It has influence, interest, financial resources and initiative, and I am confident will go ahead to develop aviation on a thoroughly practical scale." It is interesting to note, he said, although he would make his remarks no more definite, "that Dues Wilcox Flint, Henry Ford's New England representative, is a member of our board of directors."

Civic Federation Members View Boston Art Museum Collections

Sargent Murals and New Egyptian Room Form a First Interest—School for Home Makers

The second in a series of visits made by members of the Massachusetts Civic Federation, to distinguished art collections in the neighborhood of Boston, was made this afternoon to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This is the first of a series of pilgrimages, planned under the direction of the committee on the fine arts of which Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene is chairman, have been made.

The Sargent murals and the new Egyptian room, which are the most recent acquisitions of the collection, were a first interest to the group of members conducted through the various sections by departmental curators.

The tour in its touching upon new chords and varying fields of art offered a substantial contrast to the tour made last week to the gallery of Desmond Fitzgerald in Brookline where his collection of MacKintosh, of Monets and Whorrs, of Chinese porcelains and exquisite silks is a distinguished tribute to the acquisitive genius of a private collector.

Artistry of Murals
Most of the visitors today to the Museum were familiar with the murals that preceded the newly unveiled group in installation, as they were familiar with various single items among the collection of Pyramid Age works. But the new murals were there to complete the cycle of their original purpose and thus to make this afternoon memorable by their incomparable beauty.

The hostesses were Mrs. Edward J. Holmes, Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mrs. George P. Gardner and Mrs. Charles H. Hawes. Miss Mabel Fair was hostess at the refreshment table. It has hitherto been the policy of the Massachusetts section to devote certain of its winter meetings to the hearing of authorities who have lectured on art, contemporary and otherwise.

SHIMIZU DEVELOPS FIRST-CLASS PORT

Yokohama and Kobe Congestion Will Be Relieved

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Development of a first-class port at Shimizu in order to relieve the congestion at Yokohama and Kobe is well under way, although the whole project is not expected to be completed for another three years. Shimizu, which is the immediate port for the great producing area centering around the city of Shizuoka, lies roughly half way between Japan's two leading ports and is on the Pacific Ocean side of the Main Island. The larger ocean-going liners call there at present only at certain seasons.

About \$3,000,000 is being spent on the construction of three piers alongside which the largest vessels on the Pacific will be able to dock. The small plain, 10 miles in length, in which Shimizu lies is considered admirably suited to development as a great industrial center. At one end there is the already important city of Shizuoka, family seat of the Tokugawa Shoguns; at the other are the twin towns of Shimizu and Ejiri.

The hills and mountains that rise from the plain assure abundance of water power for the generating of electricity. The Gulf of Suruga on which the plain fronts affords a safe anchorage for vessels, while few spots in Japan compare with the Shizuoka district for natural beauty, the mountains coming down to the sea at this point with the magnificent cone of Fujiyama rising in the background and dominating the picture.

BUS LINE INJUNCTION SUITS OPENED IN SUPREME COURT

Defendants Declare Themselves Interstate Operators—
Newton Taxpayers and B. & M. Railroad Present
Arguments as Plaintiffs

The full bench of the Supreme Court heard arguments today in three cases directed against motorbus operators, two of the cases having as plaintiffs the Boston & Maine Railroad and the other 10 taxpayers of the city of Newton.

Following arguments the Court took the papers as is the custom and the cases take their turn in awaiting consultation and determination by the judges. When their decision has been reached, one of the judges is assigned to write the opinion and when this has been passed upon by the rest of the judges, the opinion is handed down.

The Newton taxpayers who complained against the operation by the Farnum Stage Lines, Inc., of busses from Boston to Providence via Worcester, include in their number George Fernald Jr., counsel for the Boston & Albany railroad.

Taxpayers' Protest

Mr. Fernald's name is second on the list. Heading the list is the name of Walter A. Barrows. The others include John J. Maynard, Herman Crosser, John J. O'Brien, Walter H. Marsh, Lester H. Hilton, George E. Rushforth and Clarence O. Dales.

The plaintiffs protest against the operation of the busses without the obtaining of licenses from the cities and towns through which they pass and also a certificate from the Department of Public Works.

The defendants contend that as they run through to Providence their business is interstate and that chapter of the statutes of 1925, which the Supreme Court has already interpreted as prohibitive of bus operations in Massachusetts from one

Lower Klamath Lake Area Favored for Bird Sanctuary

Restoration of Large Body of Water by Converting Lake Bed Into Swamp Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A report on the bed of Lower Klamath Lake on the border between California and Oregon, made by a committee of experts to the Department of the Interior, has led to a consideration of the possibility of establishing a refuge for migratory fowls in that region.

The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, after an investigation of the soils and conditions of the Lower Klamath Lake region concludes that the lands in the lake bed are of little agricultural value. It is recommended, therefore, that the lake be converted into a drainage swamp in connection with the irrigation and drainage system of the Klamath reclamation project.

This swamp would practically cover the bed of Klamath Lake in California, re-establishing a considerable body of water from 20,000 to 30,000 acres in size suitable for bird life.

Most of the water has been shut off from these lands for a number of years through the construction of a railroad dike in the straits above the upper end of Klamath Lake. The lands may be flooded by opening the gates in the dike, but such action cannot be taken at present as the establishment of the swamp would involve the construction of some 10 miles of levee to protect land now being farmed or suitable for farming.

No provision had yet been made for financing the construction of this levee, but plans are under way by a number of organizations throughout the United States interested in the protection of migratory fowl to bring about the re-flooding of the lake bed. The biological survey of the Department of Agriculture is also interested in a movement to establish a bird refuge on the site.

Advocates of the re-flooding of Lower Klamath Lake say that a serious situation exists in southern Oregon and northern California with regard to migratory water fowl. Many wild ducks are now disappearing because of being crowded into small water areas heavily impregnated with alkali gases. Another feature of the situation is that ducks and geese formerly furnished part of the food supply for thousands of residents in these localities.

Conversion of the lake bed into a bird refuge would result in attracting water birds in order to relieve the congestion at Yokohama and Kobe is well under way, although the whole project is not expected to be completed for another three years. Shimizu, which is the immediate port for the great producing area centering around the city of Shizuoka, lies roughly half way between Japan's two leading ports and is on the Pacific Ocean side of the Main Island. The larger ocean-going liners call there at present only at certain seasons.

Tree Fondness Leads Texas to Adopt Shaded Avenues

Fort Worth Man's Pride in His Immediate Surroundings Awakens Entire Suburb

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Residents of Polytechnic, a suburban district of Fort Worth, are conducting a tree planting campaign. Carried to a successful conclusion, it will result in the parkways alongside every street and avenue in the suburb being lined with shade trees of uniform size and variety.

The movement is a result of the effort of Fred Hard of Avenue M to improve the appearance of his immediate neighborhood. By personal solicitation Mr. Hard obtained the agreement of all other home owners on the thoroughfare to join him in planting trees in front of their properties. Some, however, preferred trees of one variety and others of another. To make the street uniform, it was agreed to let the majority rule, and the sycamores were selected.

News of the Avenue M beautification project spread rapidly to other streets in the suburb, and its sheer merit awakened the public conscience, with the result that now there is hardly a street in the district on which some self-appointed committee is not trying to put over a similar program.

Indications are that each street will select a different variety of tree. Thus a motorist in a few years may be able to drive through the suburb in the shade of trembling sycamores, return by another route shielded from the summer's sun by stately American elms—a pride of Texas as well as New England cities—thence by Greater Fort Worth on a boulevard lined with pecans, the official state tree of Texas.

An Aroostook County Potato Patch



SOFT COAL KEY TO STRIKE, SAYS BOARD'S REPORT

New England Independence of Anthracite Shown Possible

General use of bituminous coal and other substitutes for anthracite by householders and fuel consumers in New England, instigated in a great measure by an educational campaign to teach the best methods of burning such coal, is not only the key to the fuel problems of New England but the lever that will open the way to settlement of the anthracite strike on an economic basis, is the opinion of the special committee on fuel economy of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In the present anthracite emergency New England coal consumers could become independent, and thus assure an agreement between the strikers and mine operators on some basis other than the necessity of the consumer, it is believed by the chamber committee. In a statement issued today by John F. O'Connell, chairman of the committee, the general lack of knowledge in connection with the burning of bituminous was given as one reason for the committee joining in the efforts to educate the public and encourage the purchase of and experimenting with bituminous coals.

Fine Bituminous Burnable
Burning quantities of the powdered or fine portion of bituminous are equally high, as is the case with the lumpy portions, "and in fact, those who have used soft coal for any length of time, prefer the fine to the coarse," says Mr. O'Connell.

He says that the prepared sizes are lumps not unlike certain sizes of anthracite in appearance, but that these grades of bituminous are limited and that "run of the mine" must be depended upon mostly, or the coal just as it comes from the mine, without having been screened into sizes. The run-of-mine coal contains lumps of varying proportions and this coal is as useful and satisfactory as the screened or sized bituminous. The fine coals of the Pocahontas and New River districts of West Virginia are of better quality than the lumpy coal from the same field, he points out.

"In the case of hard coal," he says, "the smaller the size, the greater the impurities. This is not true of soft coal, either from West Virginia or Pennsylvania."

"To burn soft coal, it is best to build up the fire with lumps and put the fine coal on top to smother and retard burning. There is no chance of fuel falling through the furnace grates if this rule is followed, because of the coking tendency of this fuel. Low volatile bituminous coal will not cause any smoke nuisance and there is no chance of spontaneous combustion when it is used for household purposes."

Week of Experimenting Needed
A week or two of experimentation is, of course, necessary until one gets the 'knack' of burning it. The regulation of drafts and dampers is relative to the type of burner, but in general it is necessary to introduce more air into the fire pot. Another important feature of burning soft coal is to break it up from the top with a poker and not from the bottom as in the case of hard coal."

In a report of the board of directors of the chamber, the committee defends the agitation for lower rates and more routes for soft coal from West Virginia, as the present rates are restrictive as to both sizes and routes. The desire is to have the Interstate Commerce Commission revise its recent order establishing through rates from West Virginia to Boston, so as to include all sizes of low volatile coals and especially the "run of mine" which has heretofore not been included in the through rates.

Meantime, canvases of the wholesale coal trade in Boston shows that demand for bituminous this past week has been light. Moderate sales have been the general rule, though in a few instances, shippers report fairly satisfactory sized bookings. The rank and file of coal consumers in New England, however, evidently are meeting current requirements with coal already on hand or contracted for and have apparently given little thought to the possibilities of the future.

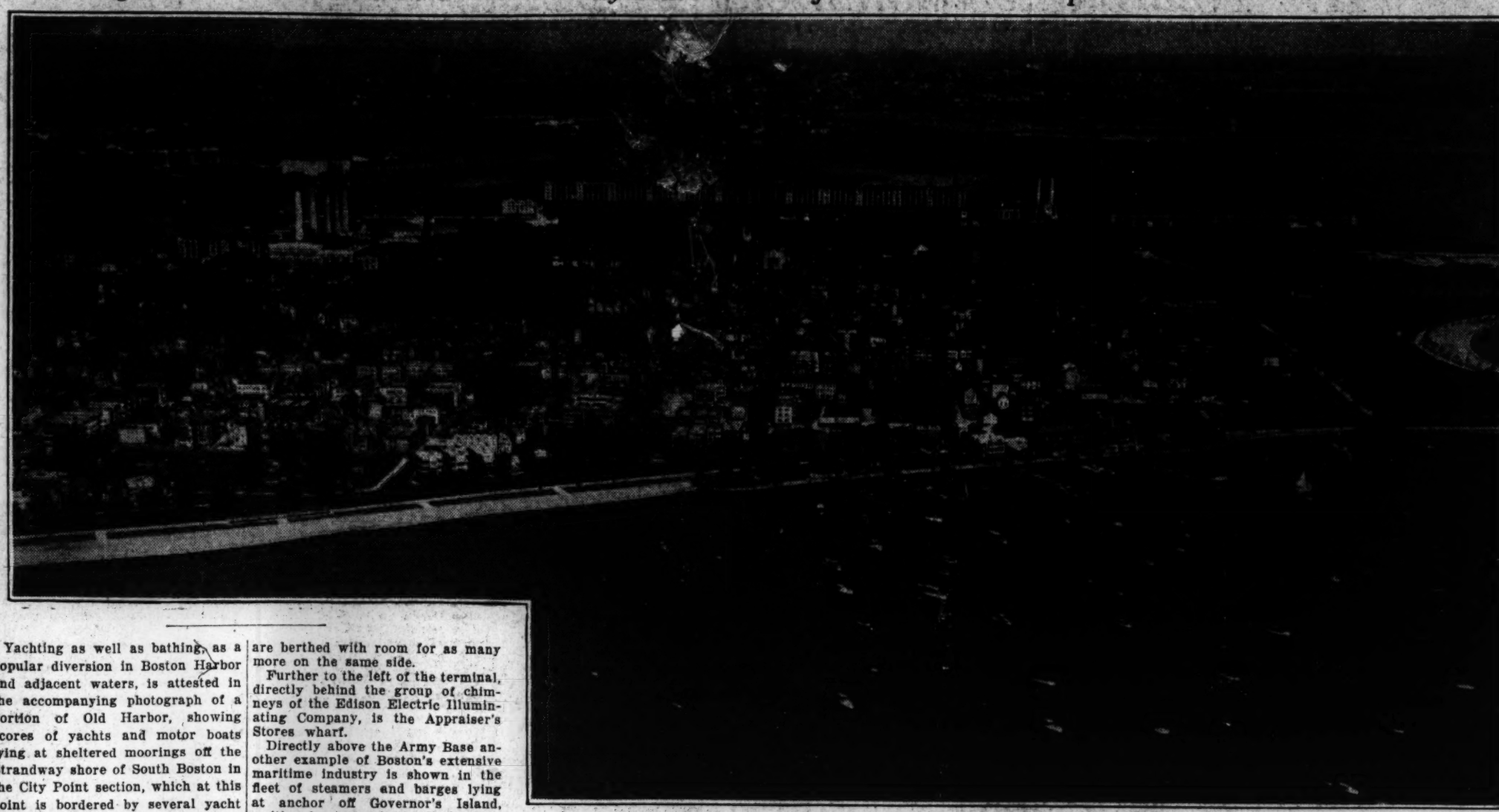
STREET SIGN PLAN BEING FORMULATED
Uniform System for Boston May Cost \$100,000

Preparation of a comprehensive program to be followed by the City of Boston, in the adoption of uniform street signs, and erecting of the same at all intersecting streets in the city, at many of which there is today no identification whatever, is progressing at the office of the Boston City Planning Board, City Hall.

Under direction of Frederick H. Fay, chairman, and Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, secretary, the Planning Board is preparing to submit a report to Mayor Curley within the next two weeks that will outline its proposals, involving a probable expenditure of \$100,000.

The Planning Board is expected to bring out a report that will call for uniformity as to size, appearance and height from the sidewalk as well as immediate action in erecting them. It is also shown that since the city was recently redistricted into wards, the continuance of the use of the ward numbers on street signs is undesirable, as future growth and development of the city is not unlikely to require further change in ward boundaries, which would make the numbers previously in use obsolete.

Sticking Like a Thumb Into Boston Harbor, City Point Section of South Boston Is Popular With Yachtsmen and Bathers



Yachting as well as bathing, as a popular diversion in Boston Harbor and adjacent waters, is attested in the accompanying photograph of a portion of Old Harbor, showing scores of yachts and motor boats lying at sheltered moorings off the Strandway shore of South Boston in the City Point section, which at this point is bordered by several yacht clubs. The big seaplane moored on the outer left hand edge of the fleet is probably one of numerous privately-owned aircraft engaged in carrying passengers on short flights over Boston Harbor.

Looking from left center to right the first of the yacht clubs on this water front is the Mosquito Yacht Club, so called because of its members' adaptability in handling small craft. Members of this club rarely owned boats that exceeded 12 or 14 feet in length. The Mosquito Club is one of the older institutions of its kind in Boston, and because of the skill required in handling the tiny craft it has developed many able sailors.

The South Boston Yacht Club, next in line, is the most outstanding in the promotion of local sailing events. Its membership is one of the largest of any in Boston Bay.

The Boston Yacht Club buildings are to the right of the South Boston Club. This club is ranked among the finest and largest on the Atlantic Seaboard. Its headquarters are located at Rowe's Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, and beside this station on the Strandway, it maintains branch stations at Hull and Marblehead. One special feature of the club is its variety of winter social activities. A loyal member of the Boston Yacht Club is Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer. Even when the schooner Bowdoin is frozen in the ice of the polar region, the burgee of this club flies from her port main spreader.

Steamers for Thompson's Island, where the Farm and Trade School is situated, leave from the wharf on the shore front at the right of the picture. Directly behind this is Marine Park where the Aquarium is located.

In the upper center, extending from the center of the picture almost to the extreme right is another view of the Army Base, which is said to be the greatest shipping terminal in the world and most important of Boston's port facilities in handling the vast import and export trade. On one side four ships

are berthed with room for as many more on the same side.

Further to the left of the terminal, directly behind the group of chimneys of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, is the Appraiser's Stores wharf.

Directly above the Army Base another example of Boston's extensive maritime industry is shown in the fleet of steamers and barges lying at anchor off Governor's Island, waiting for vacancies at discharging berths. Most of these vessels are owned and operated by local interests and are engaged chiefly in the waterway fuel transportation trade. These vessels make regular sailings to Boston from the ports of Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News, chief centers for distribution of bituminous coal from the West Virginia coal fields. On the further side of this anchorage is East Boston, in which section is located the United States Army port.

Yale Exhibiting Forty Rare Bibles
University Honors William Tyndale, Author of First English Translation

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16 (Special)—Yale is honoring William Tyndale, who 400 years ago made the first English translation of the Bible, by opening this week an exhibition of the 40 rarest and most important Bibles in the Yale library, and by a lecture on Our Debt to William Tyndale by Dr. Charles A. Dillmore, of the Yale Divinity School, in Sprague Memorial Hall, on Thursday.

Among the notable books exhibited is a copy of the first issue of the first edition, 1611, of the King James Version. Its predecessor, the favorite Bible of the Puritans, known as the "Geneva" or "Breeches Bible," will be represented by a first edition, 1560. The Matthews Bible which, according to Andrew Keogh, Yale Librarian, is considered the true primary version of the English Bible, is on view in its original edition of 1537.

An exhibit of unusual interest to Americans is a New Haven Bible edited by Noah Webster, and published here in 1833. Webster evidently thought that part of the King James version were not in the best of taste, for he states his plan of editing as follows:

"The substitution of words and phrases in good use for such as are wholly obsolete, or deemed below the dignity and solemnity of the subject; the correction of errors in grammar; the insertion of euphemisms, words, and phrases which are not offensive to delicacy, in the place of such as cannot, with propriety, be uttered before a promiscuous audience."

The library also shows the first edition, 1539, of Cromwell's Bible, ordered by Thomas Cromwell as the King's version "to be set up in churches"; the original edition, 1568, of the Bishop's Bible, a revision of Cromwell's supervised by the bishops of England; and the original edition of the Douai Bible, 1610.

NATIONAL CHAMBER HEAD WILL SPEAK

John W. O'Leary, new president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and D. A. Skinner, secretary of that organization, will be the guests of the Boston Chamber next Thursday, at the assembly luncheon, when Mr. O'Leary will speak on "The Future of Business." He is a former president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and also director and vice-president of the north central division of the National Chamber.

MAINE ENDEAVORS FAVOR WORLD COURT

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16 (AP)—The World Court and America's early participation in it were declared today by the Maine Christian Endeavor Union in resolutions adopted at the close of its thirty-fourth annual state convention last night at the Williston Congregational Church.

The endeavorers also declared for the full enforcement of the Volstead Act, and endorsed the \$100,000 endowment fund which is being raised by endeavorers throughout the world, and fixed Maine's quota at \$1250. The officers were installed by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of Christian Endeavor and president emeritus of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Reference Book Acquaintance Urged on Advanced Students

Secretary of Massachusetts Teachers' Federation Explores Present Tendency of Confining School Work to Required Textbooks

Students in school and college should be made familiar with reference books and their use, declares Stanley R. Oldham, secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and editor of their official publication, Common Ground. He bases his statement on the results of a library test he recently conducted.

Out of a possible 100 the seniors in three widely separated high schools made a median score of eight; the seniors in a normal school made a median score of 10 and the freshmen at a certain college, eight. To Mr. Oldham these figures are ridiculously low. He thinks it fair to expect that high school pupils should make a score of 25 or 30.

Mr. Oldham's test consisted of 38 questions on reference sources that might easily be required any day by any person, whether in school or college, in business, in the home or in intercourse with one's fellows. A list of acceptable answers submitted by a large number of librarians was used in scoring.

The test consisted of such questions as: names of three standard dictionaries; name of one of the best books of facts; name of one good biographical reference book, a book that contains accounts of the lives of famous people; name of a good standard atlas; name of a good book containing reference material on Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, etc.; name of a good book of synonyms.

Mr. Oldham points out that the low scores made by students indicate that the students limit themselves pretty closely to their textbooks instead of being taught to regard textbooks largely as guideposts along the way to original, or at least broader independent investigation and research. The person who goes no further than his textbook is narrow and likely to be pedantic, he says, while the one who reaches out

achieves a liberalization of thought and culture impossible without it. One reason they do not search further, he observes, is that they do not know that just such information as they wish to have is readily available to them in compact form; that they need not, therefore, search through a maze of books that may or may not contain the thing they want.

Mr. Oldham points out that today when the laboratory method of education makes the student an independent worker and investigator in the field of knowledge, a knowledge of the existence and use of reference material is essential. It makes the library a vital institution instead of a mere repository and distributing center for books, and supplies the student with a working tool that will be invaluable to him in after years.

SMITH TO INCREASE ITS SCHOLARSHIPS
Awards Amounting to \$100,000 to Be Made in Fall

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special)—Tuition scholarships amounting to \$100,000 annually and awarded in part on the recommendation of high school principals, will be granted by Smith College next fall, Dr. William Allan Nelson announced today. This very material increase will mean that nearly one-fifth of the members of each class will receive scholarship aid.

The action is taken, President Nelson says, because Smith does not wish to have able students deterred from seeking admission by the size of the tuition costs, and because it has found that scholarship students are often those who bring the greatest contributions in character and intellect to the college community. In common with most institutions of its type, Smith has been forced by the increased expense of maintaining

the buildings and the activities of the college to raise its scale of charges. Students entering next fall will pay \$400 for tuition and \$500 for board. Since the increase in the number of scholarships will make it possible to grant more of them than usual to members of the freshman class, a new method of awarding will be introduced. The principals of some 25 high schools, located in different sections of the country, will each be asked to recommend one member from their senior class whom they know to be deserving and deserving of scholarship aid. Such a student, on passing her entrance examinations, will immediately be granted a scholarship by the college. If she proves capable of doing satisfactory academic work, she may count on scholarship support throughout her course. The group of schools to whom the privilege of nominating such students is accorded will be varied from year to year. As before, Smith will grant free tuition to residents of Northampton and of Hatfield, and will consider individual applications for scholarships.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB HAS BUSY PROGRAM

Lectures and Concerts Offer Unusual Talent

Miss Louise Weiss, director and editor of the L'Europe Nouvelle, a political weekly of Paris, spoke on present political trends in France at a luncheon of the Women's City Club of Boston today.

Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, Boston, is to give the second lecture in the course of religion in Steinert Hall this evening, speaking on "Judaism." Miss Margaret Curtis will be guest of honor at a luncheon at the clubhouse Wednesday, and will speak informally regarding the work of the International Migration Service.

She has recently returned from Geneva, where she attended the first annual meeting of this organization, which exists to deal with personal and legal problems arising out of migration at three typical points—the country of origin, the country of transit, and the country of destination. On Friday evening, at the clubhouse, Mrs. Robert Currier will give a lecture-recital on the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven.

"Petticoats," a farce written by a member, is to be a feature of a cabaret party to be given by the club on Thursday evening in Ford Hall. Jesse Sanborn, pianist, will play the Chopin Ballade in A flat and a Chopin waltz, and Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing will give a Czechoslovakian suite. Original monologues will be given by Mrs. William S. Parker.

MAINE TOURISTS TO CARRY SAMPLES
Carload of Products to Accompany Florida Trip

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16 (Special)—Connected with the special Pullman train which will convey a party of 154 Maine people through the southland in February will be a car laden with sample products of Maine's farms and factories, pictures of Maine's recreational attractions and illustrated folders portraying Maine's agricultural, industrial and recreational advantages and opportunities.

Thus the pilgrimages from Maine to the southern states will have the twofold purpose of showing and being shown. The trip was advocated by Governor Brewster, and is in keeping with his Maine development and advertising plan, outlined at the beginning of his administration this year, and co-operated in by the leading state-wide organizations.

Arrangements are in charge of a general committee, composed of men selected by the state Chamber of Commerce, Maine Publicity Bureau, Associated Industries, Maine Development Association and the Governor and Council. The tour will start from Portland Feb. 1, and will consume 19 days. The itinerary follows:

Feb. 1, leave Portland at 2 p. m.; arrive in Washington at 8 a. m.
Feb. 2, spending day in Washington, leaving at 8:45 p. m.
Feb. 3, in Savannah from 2 p. m. to 11:45 p. m.
Feb. 4, at Jacksonville.
Feb. 5, leave Jacksonville at 8 a. m.; at St. Augustine from 9:10 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.; at Orlando from 3:30 p. m. to 11:45 p. m.
Feb. 6, at West Palm Beach, from 6 a. m. to 11:45 p. m.
Feb. 7 and 8, at Miami.
Feb. 9, at Sebring, Lake Wales, Mountain Lake, Highland Park, Babson Park, Winter Haven.
Feb. 10 and 11, in St. Petersburg.
Feb. 12, at Tampa from 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Feb. 13, at Orlando from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Jacksonville, 7:30 to 8 p. m.
Feb. 14 (night) and Feb. 15, in New Orleans.
Feb. 16, in Atlanta from 8:40 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Feb. 17, at Pinehurst and Southern Pines.
Feb. 18, at Richmond, from 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Feb. 19, return to Portland.

SYMPHONY PROGRAM LECTURES SCHEDULED

Dr. H. C. Macdonnell of Wellesley College and Prof. Leo Rich Lewis of Tufts College both will appear at this week's lectures on "Appreciation of Symphonic Music," which the Massachusetts division of university extension is giving in co-operation with the music department of the Boston Public Library. Dr. Macdonnell will lecture at today's regular meeting at 5 p. m. in the series on Boston Symphony Orchestra programs. Prof. Lewis will speak at Saturday's lecture at 3:15 p. m. on the program for the penitential fund concert.

Because of the lectures on the penitential fund program on Saturday eve-

ning, it will be necessary to hold the lecture on the People's Symphony program on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 8:15 p. m. It will be given by Richard G. Appel, head of the music department. All lectures will be at the library.

Financing Methods Studied

Consideration is being given to several new methods in the general plan to rebuild the foreign trade for leather, including weekly bulletins, leather goods market bulletins, export manual, study of the foreign raw stock situation, changes in federal statistics and financing exports. Regarding the latter, a study is being made of the Cartel System of Germany and the methods used by Europeans to finance their exports.

The advisory committee of the Tanners' Council includes: James A. Steen, American Hide & Leather Company; Norman Hart, Max Hertz Leather Company; Cary Vogel, Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.; J. W. Griess, Griess-Pfister Tanning Company; H. N. Goodspeed, A. C. Lawrence, Leather Company; L. N. Nelson, United States Leather Company and I. B. Eisendrath, president of B. D. Eisendrath Tanning Company.

GIRLS CLUBS HOLD MEETING
Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 16 — Stressing the educational work of national girls clubs, and outlining plans for summer schools in 1926, the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs ended its sessions here yesterday afternoon. Several discussion groups were held, and Miss Mary Ely of New York, secretary of the national league and Miss Bertha Walenstein, her assistant, had charge of a summer school demonstration which was presented before 150 delegates.

Larger New England Timber Production to Be Advocated

Forestry Congress Soon to Be Held at Springfield to Seek Co-operation of Manufacturers in Development of 5,000,000 Acres of Waste Land

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special)—Co-operation of New England manufacturers of forestry products in increasing upland woods is the importance of increasing the output of raw materials used by the mills of this industrial section will be urged by the New England Forestry Congress, at its annual session here on Dec. 10, 11 and 12. The problem of supplying the demand has assumed unusual proportions, since nearly 5,000,000 acres of land in New England are producing little or nothing of value. "The congress will attempt to impress upon the public the importance of reclaiming this land."

The meeting will be officially opened by George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association, who will deliver an address on "The National Forestry Program." Dr. Charles Lathrop Pack of the American Tree Association will talk about public education in forestry. "What Forestry Means to America" will be the subject of an address by Dr. C. A. Schenck of Darmstadt, Ger. All the speeches will be radio-cast and motion pictures will be shown.

Preliminary Meetings
With the exception of a banquet at the Hotel Kimball on Friday evening all other meetings of the congress will be held in Memorial Hall. The first day will be devoted to preliminary meetings by the council, the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, New England Section, Society of American Foresters, Massachusetts Forestry Association, and a joint meeting of the state forestry associations of the northeast. Mrs. Jessie G. Gerard, conservation chairman, Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, will talk on what the women's clubs can do for forestry. An exhibition of forest products will be held in connection with the congress.

On Friday, Dec. 11, R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest, will

LEATHER EXPORT MARKET SOUGHT

Tanners' Council Delegates Report on Methods to Restore Trade

Importance of foreign trade in the re-establishment of the American tanning and leather industry on a profitable basis, again is being stressed by New England tanners who have returned from the convention of the Tanners' Council, at Chicago. Since 1920, when the post-war readjustment precipitated the slump in leather, many factories have interfered with complete re-establishment of the industry to position of prosperity, it is pointed out. But the one great factor has been the foreign situation.

Tanners are co-operating with the United States Department of Commerce and particularly with the hide and leather division of that department, to the end that export trade for the industry be developed. Milton J. Sloss, chairman of the advisory committee of the council, which includes some of the most prominent leather men in the United States, reports that at least 10 per cent of all leather manufactured in this country before the war was exported. Forty per cent of the kid leather was sent abroad in normal times. A large part of this trade has been lost as a result of the war, he says.

Production Curtailed
While larger quantities of leather were forced on the domestic market than could be handled profitably, this condition has been partially corrected but the goal of consumption balancing production is still to be reached, say the local leather men. Curtailed production has been the rule for some time but the real solution is the developing of increased foreign demand. To this end the Government is assisting by utilizing all the machinery of the department at home and abroad.

Organization of export associations in various trades have been shown to aid foreign commerce, with standardization of products a factor of no small importance. In opinion of local leather men, however, their industry is so diversified and individualized as to make standardization difficult. Several discussion groups were held, and Miss Mary Ely of New York, secretary of the national league and Miss Bertha Walenstein, her assistant, had charge of a summer school demonstration which was presented before 150 delegates.

Financing Methods Studied
Consideration is being given to several new methods in the general plan to rebuild the foreign trade for leather, including weekly bulletins, leather goods market bulletins, export manual, study of the foreign raw stock situation, changes in federal statistics and financing exports. Regarding the latter, a study is being made of the Cartel System of Germany and the methods used by Europeans to finance their exports.

The advisory committee of the Tanners' Council includes: James A. Steen, American Hide & Leather Company; Norman Hart, Max Hertz Leather Company; Cary Vogel, Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.; J. W. Griess, Griess-Pfister Tanning Company; H. N. Goodspeed, A. C. Lawrence, Leather Company; L. N. Nelson, United States Leather Company and I. B. Eisendrath, president of B. D. Eisendrath Tanning Company.

GIRLS CLUBS HOLD MEETING
Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 16 — Stressing the educational work of national girls clubs, and outlining plans for summer schools in 1926, the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs ended its sessions here yesterday afternoon. Several discussion groups were held, and Miss Mary Ely of New York, secretary of the national league and Miss Bertha Walenstein, her assistant, had charge of a summer school demonstration which was presented before 150 delegates.

Larger New England Timber Production to Be Advocated

Forestry Congress Soon to Be Held at Springfield to Seek Co-operation of Manufacturers in Development of 5,000,000 Acres of Waste Land

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special)—Co-operation of New England manufacturers of forestry products in increasing upland woods is the importance of increasing the output of raw materials used by the mills of this industrial section will be urged by the New England Forestry Congress, at its annual session here on Dec. 10, 11 and 12. The problem of supplying the demand has assumed unusual proportions, since nearly 5,000,000 acres of land in New England are producing little or nothing of value. "The congress will attempt to impress upon the public the importance of reclaiming this land."

The meeting will be officially opened by George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association, who will deliver an address on "The National Forestry Program." Dr. Charles Lathrop Pack of the American Tree Association will talk about public education in forestry. "What Forestry Means to America" will be the subject of an address by Dr. C. A. Schenck of Darmstadt, Ger. All the speeches will be radio-cast and motion pictures will be shown.

Preliminary Meetings
With the exception of a banquet at the Hotel Kimball on Friday evening all other meetings of the congress will be held in Memorial Hall. The first day will be devoted to preliminary meetings by the council, the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, New England Section, Society of American Foresters, Massachusetts Forestry Association, and a joint meeting of the state forestry associations of the northeast. Mrs. Jessie G. Gerard, conservation chairman, Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, will talk on what the women's clubs can do for forestry. An exhibition of forest products will be held in connection with the congress.

On Friday, Dec. 11, R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest, will

Use of Reference Works, His Plea



Stanley R. Oldham, Secretary Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, and His Two Daughters, Katharine (Left) and Margaret.

Art News and Comment—Music—Theaters

Water Color Show at Pennsylvania Academy

Philadelphia, Nov. 13. Special Correspondence.—The rediscovery of America by the American artist is now in full swing. Perhaps the World War, which for so many years kept the artist in his own country, has had the salutary effect of familiarizing him and impressing him with the quaint and picturesque in American towns and American customs. At all events, the twenty-third annual exhibition of water colors at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts speaks of an American awakening. New England may doubtless claim pioneer rights in the artist's discovery of America, for long before any world conflict, her coast was the mecca of the painter. Of the old streets in village and city Childs Hassan speaks. His series of New England water colors reveals the atmosphere of American life as it is only now emerging from its colonial days in the quiet, shady streets of a little town in Maine. And the town has its townspeople as characteristic of old America as white-capped black-gowned peasants are of Brittany.

London can scarcely lay claim to more characteristic atmosphere than that to be found in a tumble-down, ramshackle house, supporting another to face the onslaught of modern traffic, the junk shops and tenements of American cities. It may be New York, it may be Philadelphia—but wherever found it is being turned to account by the American artist. In his discovery of city streets E. K. Wetherill follows in the tradition of Joseph Pennell and Whistler.

Quebec and South Carolina. Charleston, with its classic architecture bred of a warmer climate, finds equal favor with New England in the eyes of Hassam; Quebec, old and new, stirs Herbert Pullinger to a series of prints; modern New York has an ever-increasing following, and quaint bits here and there throughout the country are finding their way into the artist's notebook.

But behind quiet exterior lives the men and women who have built America. It is of the energy of labor, its rhythm, its team work that Gifford Beale tells in his group of labor studies where men pull together in a common cause, be it toward great achievement, or be it the hauling of a dory upon a beach. These are real men, not puppets, as in many another sketch where figures are used primarily for decorative effect.

As Beale interprets the men of the sea, Charles H. Woodbury interprets the sea itself, and Fred Wagner the flicker of American pleasure crowds on the beach at Atlantic City, where the glint of sun, opalescent curve of wet sand complete the picture, or where bathers are mere black dots in a low flat sea under circling clouds. They are American pleasure-seekers in an American resort, as typical of the life as the beach at Deauville of the old.

Hugh H. Breckenridge. Restlessness and a desire for change are the salvation of many an artist. Hugh H. Breckenridge, for many years devoted to experiments in color, turns to black and white, and produces etchings and lithographs of boats in Gloucester harbor. Alice Schille, with Clara N. Madeira, forsakes the African coast, and is developing an amusing group of Britanny sketches—all impressions of the land and the people, fraught with exaggerations but dealing in the character of things. Despite their extreme one group of them to be more imaginative, more the product of the true art spirit than their predecessors.

Feebly, yet no less significantly, imagination is beginning to assert itself in American art. There are, cynics, ironic prints by H. Deritt Welsh; the weird and fantastic stage settings for "Mara the Fugitive," by Alice Mumford Culin, and two grotesques, "The Tow" and "The Picnic," amusing in their disregard for fundamentals of draftsmanship and composition, and in their grasp of small-town atmosphere—the work of Lois Lenski.

These gentle conceptions lack carrying power. In color tone they are too intimate to hold successfully their position in a large gallery, and would gain in charm and effect had



"Rustic Castle," by John Carlson.

the hanging committee placed them in a smaller room.

Siamese Subjects. In direct contrast, and typical of contemporary development, are the large water colors of Siamese subjects by Robert Riggs, forceful in composition and in color. Riggs is working gradually from an illustrative manner to the larger conception of form, and these paintings mark an interesting and fecund period of transition. He is particularly fortunate in his handling of heads, although one may note an uneven workmanship, now grasping the round of forms, now sinking back to the flat level of the illustration. But the compositions are brilliantly ambitious, and mark their author as a water-colorist of power.

Of the younger artists whose work makes its debut before the public, the Harold W. Hess deserves mention. However much one may praise the exercise of art imagination, there is a charm in exquisite technique, in fluency of expression, regardless of subject. For sheer virtuosity in his handling of water color, there are few artists exhibiting who can equal W. Emerson Heitland. His lush stroke, with its velvet sense of color, snatches eagerly at tropical scenes and produces in "Jungle Bath" an American resort, as typical of the life as the beach at Deauville of the old.

But one is gradually forced to realize that the most interesting works from an imaginative standpoint are almost always produced by artists whose imaginations exceed their technical skill to express, and one wonders when and where and how the message and the technique may be brought together to create an art genius in America!

Miniatures. The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of miniatures which occurs simultaneously with the water color annual in the Academy's galleries, is comparable in size and quality to its recent predecessors. There are the usual portraits of children, of fine gowns, of elderly people; there are the usual pretty bits of still-life and landscape, with a sprinkling of nudes and an occasional costume sketch. A spark of modernity, that fox in the miniaturist's sheepfold—is contributed by Clifford Addams, whose "Polish Philosopher" is the one spontaneous note in the exhibition. It is an interesting treatment of miniature.

Robert Hallowsell. WATER COLORS UNTIL NOV. 25

Montross Gallery. 26 East 56th St. At Madison Ave. NEW YORK CITY

Oxford Bibles. A Commemorative Edition of the Oxford Bible. The Oxford University Press has issued a pocket edition of the Bible in Maroon as a companion volume to the commemorative edition of the textbook.

Style No. 01483x M. Beautifully bound in flexible and durable Persian Morocco leather (maroon), limp, round corners, gilt edges. Printed on Oxford India paper with very distinct, heavier black-face type. Pocket size, 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. Standard King James version. Price \$7.50.

Specimen of type. 23 And Jesus went all Galilee, teaching in synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom.

On Sale at All Reading Rooms

Oxford University Press American Branch.

that, not at all according to established dictums. One might note also the group of portraits by Margaret Aromahant, including the portrait of President Coolidge, honored by the special award of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters. In these of textures "Rose and Silver," by Annie Hurlbut Jackson, claims attention, and has been accorded the medal of honor.



"The Master Builder," by John Carlson.

"The Master Builder." Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Maxine Elliott's Theater, special matinees Tuesday, Nov. 10, Friday, Nov. 13, and succeeding Tuesdays and Fridays. "The Master Builder," by Henrik Ibsen. The cast: Knut Brovik, Sydney Machet, Ragnar Brovik, Warren Sterling, Eric Poole, Ruth Wilton, Harold Solness, Egon Brecher, Alice Schille, William Raymond, Hilda Wangel, Eva Le Gallienne, Mary Trupper Jones, Millicent Gray.

Miss Eva Le Gallienne is appearing at the Maxine Elliott Theater in a very interesting production of Ibsen's "The Master Builder." Nearly all of the characters are excellently acted, and the play is presented in a manner to warrant the statement that those who wish to keep their Ibsen programs complete will find at the Maxine Elliott on Tuesday and Friday matinees about as good an interpretation of "The Master Builder" as this decade is likely to see in New York. Miss Le Gallienne plays Hilda with a clear understanding of the character, and her judgment in costume is as she does, but the point is not important. Egon Brecher is one of the best actors Europe has sent to America. He gives a fine performance of Solness just as he has of every part he has played here. Alice John, Ruth Wilton, Sydney Machet and J. Warren Sterling are equally good as Mrs. Solness, Kait, Knut, and Ragnar.

Dame Butt in Australia. Special from Monitor Bureau. MELBOURNE, Vic., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Dame Clara Butt, the English contralto, has commenced her Australian tour auspiciously by singing to crowded audiences at the Melbourne Auditorium eight times in little over a fortnight and opening to a capacity house in the Sydney Town Hall.

An artist who has won much favor is Miss Edna Thomas, an American singer of Negro spirituals and Creole songs.

The Central Park Theater, a new little playhouse on Fifty-Ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, New York, is to open on Thanksgiving night, with a performance of "Cousin Sonia," with Marguerite Sylvia in the cast.

Lexington Gallery. 160 Lexington Avenue, New York. Corner of Thirtieth Street. For this gallery, special exhibitions and music, day or evening, 45 feet square, 25 feet high, unoccupied, write for terms and dates.

EXHIBITION. Original Pencil Drawings by Stanley W. Woodward.

The Casson Galleries. 575 Boylston Street, Copley Square, BOSTON. November 16-28.

PAINTINGS. by ALEXANDER O. Levy.

Until November 21st. Babcock Galleries, 19 East 49th St., New York.

DURAND-RUEL. EXHIBITION. of PAINTINGS by GUSTAVE LOISEAU.

Commencing November 11. 12 East 57th Street, NEW YORK.

FRANK PARTRIDGE. No. 6 West 58th St., NEW YORK.

WORKS OF ART. Telephone 6337.

THE SOCIETE ANONYME INC. Presents at Its 22d Exhibition. Fernand Leger. at the Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. at 59th Street (Fourth Floor), NEW YORK. From Tuesday, November 17th to Saturday, November 21st. Weekdays, 2 to 5. Sunday, 2 to 5.

Bourdelle Sculpture in New York

By RALPH FLINT. New York, Nov. 13.

THE importance of the Bourdelle exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries hardly can be over-estimated. Here is sculpture of the first rank, of a sort that has been all too infrequently seen in America. Other sculptures of monumental order have come and gone; other carvings and castings done in the grand manner have been highly acclaimed; but beside the group of figures and reliefs brought from Paris for this American showing they seem episodic, transitory.

Today Emile Antoine Bourdelle stands at the forefront of modern French sculpture. His significance is twofold in that he is a maker of arresting images as well as the emancipating force behind the new schools of sculpture. Not only has his hand set its mark upon the substances of his calling with enduring head individual are sumptuously varied and transparent to let the story of Bourdelle's art tell itself. Many times have the charges of a too great eclecticism been leveled at him; and it is quite possible for one who comes upon these sculptures for the first time to feel justified in taking a similar stand, so many of the figures from his hand have the look of the great sculptural epochs of the past.

In eluding to the modes of other periods, Bourdelle but follows some truth of thought legitimately his, not through inability to fashion novel forms nor because of any obstinacy about the pictorial conditions of today. Harking back to various other styles in sculpture, this modern master simply seems to be anchoring his art to firmest foundations wherever they may occur, not in any mood of reversal but to get sculpture back again to its outdoor platform, to the open air, to the life of the elements, it may assume once more the inherent and rightful nobility of its kind. In the light of the twentieth century, it would unquestionably be a great accomplishment if Bourdelle had been able to use his swelling forms to foreshadow the sculptural salutation of the future. But with each artist—and particularly with one so simply organized as Bourdelle—the past has its art shall be. Brought up in the pure peasant tradition, growing through the years into a most unique ruggedness of purpose and practice, Bourdelle is wholly voluntary practitioner of his art, keeping his gaze

W. J. Gardner Co. PICTURE SHOP. Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Miniatures, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Lithographs, Prints, Fire Mirrors.

498 Boylston Street, Boston. Exhibition of Portraits by MAUNSBACH. UNTIL NOVEMBER 30TH. AINSIE GALLERIES, 671 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

AINSLIE GALLERIES. 671 Fifth Avenue, New York. Exhibition of Paintings in Water Color by HENRY THODE. LEGGETT. November 16th to 20th.

LAST WEEK. Exhibition of Adirondack Scenes and Recent Norway Paintings by Jonas Lie. ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES, 359 Boylston Street, Copley Square, Boston.

Scott & Fowles Art Galleries. 667 Fifth Avenue, Between 52d and 53d Streets, New York City.

Paintings Water Colors and Drawings. by Paul Manship.

THE SOCIETE ANONYME INC. Presents at Its 22d Exhibition. Fernand Leger. at the Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. at 59th Street (Fourth Floor), NEW YORK.

From Tuesday, November 17th to Saturday, November 21st. Weekdays, 2 to 5. Sunday, 2 to 5.

W. J. Gardner Co. PICTURE SHOP. Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Miniatures, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Lithographs, Prints, Fire Mirrors.

AINSLIE GALLERIES. 671 Fifth Avenue, New York. Exhibition of Paintings in Water Color by HENRY THODE. LEGGETT. November 16th to 20th.

LAST WEEK. Exhibition of Adirondack Scenes and Recent Norway Paintings by Jonas Lie. ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES, 359 Boylston Street, Copley Square, Boston.

Scott & Fowles Art Galleries. 667 Fifth Avenue, Between 52d and 53d Streets, New York City.

Helen Zeleny

THE art of sculpture invites little radical experiment. It is an art too subtle to allow itself to be torn apart and tossed about. It is an art that prefers quiet to storm, serenity to turbulence. It is concerned with lines and movement, with thought and moods that are imperceptible to all but the ones who have an ability to see and feel. The sculptor is concerned with masses and measures, with compositional schemes, with the attempt to infuse life, or the analogy of life into the object of art. If he carves a portrait, there is a certain guide provided him from without. But when he creates an imaginative piece he must draw entirely from within. It is always with curiosity that one approaches the imaginative thing. The sculptor himself offers to show it somewhat different from the thing that is a part of himself, and he is sensitive about its being taken lightly, or misinterpreted.

Madame Helen Zeleny is shy about showing her original composition in Vienna. It is not an obvious confession, as so many artists do, that she always brought out the portraits first. People see the point in a portrait, but so few lend themselves to the other that the artist rather got in the habit of not showing them. But to the one who has a willingness to see, there are many things to discover in her imaginative pieces. She lives in central Europe where war and tradition seem always to be more deeply impressed with the frequent vagueness of these distinctions. In her portrait pieces she does not resort to the more obvious means of making her sitters look attractive. She gets them in quiet pensive mood.

San Francisco Symphony Gives Tchaikovsky Program. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra's program (this week was composed entirely of works of Tchaikovsky—the G minor Suite, the fantasia on "Francesca da Rimini," and the Violin Concerto. It is music to Alfred Herta's liking, for the composer's trick of "unpicking his heart" with emotional prodigality appeals to the touch of the Oriental in the director's composition. He gave the program on amore, and everybody rejoiced to notice that, since the coming of Mabel Egan, the concertmaster and the addition of Michel Penha as head of the cello section, the string tone of the orchestra has taken on warmth and vitality—something more nearly approximating that ever before to the quality of the string section of the Boston Orchestra in Muck's days.

But it was in the concerto that Placido came into his own with the audience. Accustomed to the almost austere sweetness of Louis Persinger's violin, they listened delightedly to a voice more suited, perhaps, "for human nature's daily food." Placido has emotional depth and is probably more in sympathy with the genius of Tchaikovsky than was Persinger. His instrument sings a suave cantilena and he has the impassioned earnestness of the Spaniard. This fits him perfectly for the interpretation of Tchaikovsky. The Suite, characteristically Tchaikovsky in its instrumentation, gives chances to the reed section which the San Franciscans turned to excellent use. Addimando is a rare master of the oboe, and Leo Lindon's flute has the gift of eloquent discourse. In the audience were two redneck chiefs from the Pueblos of New Mexico, magnificent specimens whose black hair, flashing eyes, and crimson robes drew the attention of the whole house. These men and others have been singing their tribal songs and dancing their ancestral measures in order to enlist popular support in their campaign for the recovery of their lands. The San Francisco Chamber Music Society, which now, by the way, is "zone like Alexander to spread its conquests farther."

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON. Anne Nichols Presents ABIE'S IRISH ROSE. CASTLE SQ. THEATRE. Jordan Hall. Tel. MORROW EVE. at 8:30. ROSAMOND YOUNG. C H A P I N. ROSANO. W. H. Lane, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin place). Eve. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:30. Laughs! Thrills! Mystery! The CREAKING CHAIR.

BIG BILL! ALL LEADERS! B. F. KEITH'S. All Favorites in New Sensations! Including MOSCOW BROS., "The World's Greatest Showmen," MARY J. COLEMAN, "The Big New Comedy," MURRAY & CO., "The Big New Comedy," FARE & WALKER, "Great New Comedy," CORBETT & LUTHER, "Stars of Melody," WALTER BROWNE, "Vaudeville's All-Time Wonder," LOVELLY BELL, "Indian Club," J. L. LAYMAN, "The World's Greatest Showmen," and the World Famous JOE JACKSON, "Overload of All Stars."

Thurs. Night New England Picture Palace in (Quincy) Contend. NEXT WEEK: Cecilia Loftis, Marie Cahill, Blossom Street, Star Bill.

BOSTON—Motion Pictures. WILLIAM FOX Presents TREMONT Prices, including Tax MAT. EVE. 10c-15c-20c-25c-30c. TEMPLE.

FENWAY. De Mille's "ROAD TO YESTERDAY" Shows at 1:30-4:15-6:30-9:30 P. M. Also Hopwood's "PROPHET" at 12:40-3:15-5:30-8:15 P. M.

THE SOCIETE ANONYME INC. Presents at Its 22d Exhibition. Fernand Leger. at the Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. at 59th Street (Fourth Floor), NEW YORK.

From Tuesday, November 17th to Saturday, November 21st. Weekdays, 2 to 5. Sunday, 2 to 5.

W. J. Gardner Co. PICTURE SHOP. Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Miniatures, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Lithographs, Prints, Fire Mirrors.

AINSLIE GALLERIES. 671 Fifth Avenue, New York. Exhibition of Paintings in Water Color by HENRY THODE. LEGGETT. November 16th to 20th.

LAST WEEK. Exhibition of Adirondack Scenes and Recent Norway Paintings by Jonas Lie. ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES, 359 Boylston Street, Copley Square, Boston.

Scott & Fowles Art Galleries. 667 Fifth Avenue, Between 52d and 53d Streets, New York City.

Paintings Water Colors and Drawings. by Paul Manship.

Philadelphia Civic Opera Season Opens

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The third season of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company opened at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening with an excellent production of "Aida."

The audience filled the house, and was enthusiastic as the merits of the performance warranted. The cast was as follows: Aida, Blanca Saraya; Amneris, Rhea Tonio; Radames, Thomas Miller; Amonasso, Nelson Eddy; Ramfis, Henri Scott; the King, Reinhold Schmidt. In this performance the aim of the Civic Opera Company was approached more nearly than ever before, for every member of the cast was a Philadelphian, although M. Saraya and Henri Scott have achieved national fame as operatic singers. The performance, while not up to the high standard of "Carmen" last year, was the best opening performance the organization has yet given.

RESTAURANTS NEW YORK. Canadian Pacific Building RESTAURANT. 432 ST. AND MADISON AVE. Good Food. Prices Reasonable. Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner. CLOSED SUNDAYS.

CATHERINE ELIZABETH. 69 West 44th Street. Tel. 5th and 6th Ave. Famous for our Lemon Merlot, Pie and Brau Muffins. Strictly Home Cooked Food. Special Luncheon 50c. Chicken or Steak Dinner 45c. CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Luncheon 50c, Dinner 75c and a la Carte. 295 Madison Avenue at 41st Street. Telephone Murray Hill 9725.

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Allies Inn. 1703 New York Avenue Northwest. DINNER. HOME COOKING TOURISTS WELCOME. Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery. BREAKFAST LUNCHEON.

Regular Dinner 65c. Breakfast 1.00-1.25. Luncheon 1.25. Dinner 1.50-2.00. 17th Cafeteria. 724 17th St. N. W. Washington, D. C. Open Sunday 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS CHICAGO. WM. HODGE. IN—THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND. "The Whole Thing Is Really Delightful!" JUDGE WILLIAM N. GEMMILL. ADELPHI. Mat. EVE. 8:45. Mat. EVE. 8:45.

Shubert Great Northern. MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE STUDENT PRINCE. Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls. 40—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10.

NEW YORK CITY. JOLSON'S THEATRE. 30th & 7th Ave. Eve. 8:30. Sat. 8:30. Sun. 2:30. THE STUDENT PRINCE. With HOWARD MARSH and the Marquess. Chas. 146th St. Thea. W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:30. The Laugh Sensation.

Shaw's "CANDIDA" with new Actors. Theatre cast for limited engagement now at Comedy Theatre, West 41st St. Penn. 3558. Mat. Wed. & Sat. HUDSON. W. 44th St. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. George M. COHAN. TRIUMPH in His Clean Sweeping Hit "AMERICAN BORN".

STOLEN FRUIT. With Ann Harding, Rollo Peters. ELTINGE. W. 42nd St. Eve. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "Broadway's Funniest Comedy" BUTTER. N. MAN. with GREGORY KELLY. LONGACRE THEATRE. W. 49th St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Hampden Theatre. Eve. 8 Sharp. Broadway at 62d St.—COLUMBIA 3073.

WALTER HAMPTON in Hamlet. SAN HARRIS THEA. W. 42nd St. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SIDNEY BLACKMER as THE CAROLINIAN. With Maria Bryan Allen. "Sidney Blackmer acts his part with fine point, youthful vigor and intensity."—The Christian Science Monitor.

CENTURY THEATRE. 62d St. & Central. Mat. Wed. & Saturday 2:30. THE "PERFECT" OPERETTA PRINCESS FLAVIA. Musical Version of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA. Ambassador. Thea. 49th W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

"A Thousand Laughs" in "APPLESAUCE" with ALLAN DINEHART. BOOTH 45th St. W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "Modern Hamlet thrills right righters; those who came to see it have seen in their true feelings in enthusiastic applause and lusty heart."—The Christian Science Monitor.

CASINO THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

THEATRE. 30th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation THE VAGABOND KING. Founded by M. C. Kelly. "It's a King!"

ments when hidden things in their nature are more likely to come to the fore. In all her work she remains neither literal nor poetic alone, but combines the two. Whatever the situation it has an essential character that must be penetrated. Mrs. Zeleny's craftsmanship is as fine as her thought. It varies with the subject matter, smooth, or impressionistic as the feeling demands. Those qualities of surface and detail, of line and movement that were mentioned before as the requisites of good sculpture are a part of her native equipment.

Philadelphia Civic Opera Season Opens. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The third season of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company opened at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening with an excellent production of "Aida."

The audience filled the house, and was enthusiastic as the merits of the performance warranted. The cast was as follows: Aida, Blanca Saraya; Amneris, Rhea Tonio; Radames, Thomas Miller; Amonasso, Nelson Eddy; Ramfis, Henri Scott; the King, Reinhold Schmidt. In this performance the aim of the Civic Opera Company was approached more nearly than ever before, for every member of the cast was a Philadelphian, although M. Saraya and Henri Scott have achieved national fame as operatic singers. The performance, while not up to the high standard of "Carmen" last year, was the best opening performance the organization has yet given.

RESTAURANTS NEW YORK. Canadian Pacific Building RESTAURANT. 432 ST. AND MADISON AVE. Good Food. Prices Reasonable. Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner. CLOSED SUNDAYS.

CATHERINE ELIZABETH. 69 West 44th Street. Tel. 5th and 6th Ave. Famous for our Lemon Merlot, Pie and Brau Muffins. Strictly Home Cooked Food. Special Luncheon 50c. Chicken or Steak Dinner 45c. CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Luncheon 50c, Dinner 75c and a la Carte. 295 Madison Avenue at 41st Street. Telephone Murray Hill 9725.

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Allies Inn. 1703 New York Avenue Northwest. DINNER. HOME COOKING TOURISTS WELCOME. Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery. BREAKFAST LUNCHEON.

Regular Dinner 65c. Breakfast 1.00-1.25. Luncheon 1.25. Dinner 1.50-2.00. 17th Cafeteria. 724 17th St. N. W. Washington, D. C. Open Sunday 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS CHICAGO. WM. HODGE. IN—THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND. "The Whole Thing Is Really Delightful!" JUDGE WILLIAM N. GEMMILL. ADELPHI. Mat. EVE. 8:45. Mat. EVE. 8:45.

Shubert Great Northern. MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE STUDENT PRINCE. Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls. 40—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10.

NEW YORK CITY. JOLSON'S THEATRE. 30th & 7th Ave. Eve. 8:30. Sat. 8:30. Sun. 2:30. THE STUDENT PRINCE. With HOWARD MARSH and the Marquess. Chas. 146th St. Thea. W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:30. The Laugh Sensation.

Shaw's "CANDIDA" with new Actors. Theatre cast for limited engagement now at Comedy Theatre, West 41st St. Penn. 3558. Mat. Wed. & Sat. HUDSON. W. 44th St. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat

THE HOME FORUM

Forgotten Poet, Remembered Bookseller

IF IT had not happened that the day before I had been in a bookshop, my attention probably would not have been caught by Dobson's reference to the "Tully's Head" on a page of his "Eighteenth Century Vignettes." I had not meant particularly to read Dobson, though the rainy afternoon tempted and offered opportunity to read something. Exploring familiar shelves, I had opened the volume in a casual way, and would very likely have closed it except for that chance reminder of the manner and trade of bookselling, now grown so expensive and, for the most part, so impersonal. I decided that after all a visit with Austin Dobson would pass an hour as pleasantly as with anybody else.

A rainy afternoon (or so it seems to me) has something about it contemplative and backward-looking rather than active and contemporary. To be sure it makes little difference, rain or shine, if one has to be out about; but just then circumstances offered an armchair, and rain made pleasant bubbles on the window pane.

Now, the "Tully's Head," as no doubt you know, was a bookshop, and it was Mr. Robert Dodsley, owner of the "Tully's Head," who suggested to Dr. Johnson the idea of compiling his Dictionary. Mr. Dobson pictures it with an informed imagination: "viewed through the bulged and clumsily-framed greenish panes, the homely calf and sheep covers looked homelier still; while the elaborate developments of modern book-illustration—which have grown yet more elaborate since Mr. Dobson was a modern—were but faintly foreshadowed by very rudimentary and appropriately entitled 'wooden cuts,' and by old-fashioned 'coppers,' often, for economy, crowding many figures on one plate of metal."

But there would have been other things than books in Mr. Dodsley's window. There would have been pamphlets on contemporary matters of interest, for the newspapers were not yet a commonplace, but the latest pamphlet on this subject or that of general interest for the newspaper, and there would have been a generous display of such pamphlets in Mr. Dodsley's window. The public taste for news, and for sensational news also, is no recent development. Nor were there many periodicals; but the passerby would not doubt have seen behind those greenish panes the latest copy of "The World," which Mr. Dodsley published, and with it an advertisement that on Thursdays, when the magazine came out, the editor would be present at the "Tully's Head" to receive the public "spoke with." It was a pleasant custom, and must have given subscribers a jolly opportunity to meet their editor—O, so much jollier than writhing him a letter once in a while.

There is in recent years an increasing tendency among publishers to

have bookshops of their own, chiefly for the sale of their own books, which restores in a way something, though very little, of the atmosphere of the "Tully's Head" at a time when the publisher was likely also to be a bookseller. In the interesting case of Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller and publisher had been before that an author and footman, rising by force of character and industry from this humble status to the respect and friendship of men like Walpole and Chesterfield, Pope, Gray, Burke and Dr. Johnson. The combination seems at this distance somewhat incongruous, but the footman helped the author with material which, in turn, being neatly made into verse, attracted the attention of men who disregarded the footman to assist the poet. Presently he had written a poem entitled "Servitude," for which no less an author than Daniel Defoe wrote a preface, and the book was published, and could be bought for sixpence. It was a poem of good advice and sensible admonition to servants: for example,

"Your Master's House his Closet ought to be,
Where all are Secrets which you hear or see."

"For he who indiscreetly babbles small Things
May be suspected of the same in all Things."

And not long after that he was cut again with volume of occasional verse, "The Muse in Livery; or, the Footman's Miscellany," which so pleased the town that it went promptly into a second edition. As says Mr. Dobson: "That a gentleman's gentleman should verify is unexpected; but, looking to the recognized importance of the eighteenth century lackey as a playhouse critic, it is not so remarkable that he should write for the stage."

This time the footman's literary effort, a one-act play called "The Toy Shop," secured in manuscript the interest of another celebrity, the great Mr. Pope, who recommended it to Manager Rich of Covent Garden, and there it was acted. And so with some money of his own, and some loaned him by the great Mr. Pope and other acquired friends and well-wishers, Mr. Dodsley ceased running about as a footman, opened the "Tully's Head," and became bookseller and publisher as well as poet and dramatist. Truth to tell, the twentieth century is not likely to see any revivals of his plays; but they did well in their time, and Garrick made an error of financial judgment in refusing his tragedy of "Cleone," although, indeed, it is no rôle of promise for so important an actor. Another manager produced it; a popular and beautiful actress, George Ann Bellamy, played the role of Cleone, and that learned critic, Dr. Samuel Johnson, still tells us of its success—and of its sympathetic effect on the author. "Cleone," says the doctor, "was well acted by all the characters, but Bellamy left nothing to be desired. I went the first night and was struck by her manner, for Dodsley, you know, is my patron, and I would not desert him. The play was very well received. Dodsley, after the danger was over, went every night to the stage side, and cried at the distress of poor Cleone." The fair Bellamy must have appreciated the compliment of those nightly tears.

Mr. Dobson introduces me to Mr. Dodsley as we might have found him in the dim interior of his bookshop, "a sober-clad, quiet-voiced personage, with a courteous, though somewhat over deferential manner—who, if you looked like a book-buyer, would proceed to exhibit invitingly his latest novelties"; for instance, Mr. William Melmoth's "Letters of Cleone," in which, though "a very able and excellent performance," we are not at the moment very much interested. But, "here again, in the dramatic way, are Dr. Young's tragedy of 'The Brothers,' and 'The Earl of Essex,' of Lord Chesterfield's protégé, the bricklayer poet Henry Jones—both of them recently performed, one at Drury Lane, the other at Covent Garden. Of these curious pieces Mr. Dodsley—himself an acting playwright—speaks with an approving note of authority." Perhaps we have seen these pieces, and agree with the public verdict that so astonished the novelist Richardson, and made him comment to a correspondent, "that it is hereafter believed that the Earl of Essex had a run; and that a play of the author of the Night Thoughts was acted to thin houses, but just eight nights!" At this distance of time we believe that tale and extent of performance, but to the bricklayer poet with whom for that matter, a footman poet should have been in sympathy. But it was all quite different from the bookstore that I was in yesterday.

With the chief authors of the day coming and going at the "Tully's Head," there must have been much good talk for Mr. Dodsley to listen to; and so perchance his later calling had something in common with the "Tully's Head" in that he was in service in the privilege of hearing the conversation at dinner:

"I hear, and mark the courtesy Phrases,
And all the Elegance that passes; Disputes maintain'd without Digression.
With ready Wit, and fine Expression,
The Law of true Politeness stated,
And what Good-breeding is, debated."

The Muse, to be sure, would probably have admitted that "polite conversation" was not always up to the standard; but the poet is not on the witness stand, and quite a number of "persons of quality" had helped with subscriptions to make the publication of his book possible.

Three Drops of Dew

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"Wild rose is glad as we know,"
Said three brothers, drop to drop.
"Lovely day-dawn saw us glow
On her first bud's swelling top."

"We, three cups of water, living
Draughts unto a thirsty lip,
Give our all—and in the giving
Into beauty's heart we slip."
W. Chapman.

Michelangelo's Frescoes

Some months ago . . . Boni sent me a rough transcript of one of his conversations with Anatole France upon Michelangelo, doubtless hoping that I might put it into shape as I had often done with his earlier and more coherent writings. But literal translation was impossible, and there was then no time to prepare a version of it for his approval. One or two fragments of it may, however, now serve to illustrate the quality of Boni's thought and the character of his intercourse with the great French writer:

"In the spring of 1903, when Anatole France came to Rome in search of rest, we compared, day by day, the monuments of the Forum which reveal the characters of the generations that erected them, and we discussed architecture as a majestic plant whose roots reach deep into the earliest strata of human society."

"During the hours of evening twilight, while we watched the rising of the moon amid the laurels of the Forum, Anatole France would recite the Odes of Horace. He had learned them all by heart—so strong was his admiration of their perfect measure and crystalline transparency, their skepticism and their delicate humor, indulgent toward all human weaknesses."

"Not all the learning of patented philologists," he exclaimed, "would suffice to replace the words of one real poet."

"A like sensation is given by original and authentic works of architecture, unrefined and unadorned. It comes from the depth of the strata in which the roots of architecture, the sovereign art, find sustenance. From these roots the flowers of Leonardo's and Michelangelo's achievement grew. I came to Rome, continued Anatole France, 'in order to live for a time in the intimacy of Michelangelo and to compare the grandiose character of his work with that of some of Shakespeare's dramas. I have found difficulty in withstanding the overwhelming effect of his colossal conceptions and of the almost superhuman and infinite element in them. The immeasurable quality of Michelangelo disturbs me doubly, because my perception is deficient; but I might be cured, and get used to the grandiose in him, if it were possible to approach his works more closely.'"

"Next morning we mounted the tall ladders of the Sistine scaffolding. . . . On the topmost planking we sat before Michelangelo's figures and were dumfounded by the contrast between the giant and the portions of a naked arm and the delicate shadings of the muscles and of a precision that might have cost centuries of patient effort. Now they were under the yoke of some foreign potentate, now they revolted and made themselves free again. The story of Ghent, in a way, is the story of human freedom."

But the story of Ghent has not been all martial. Ghent has not been all encounters of the records of peaceful pursuits. One finds that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Ghent enjoyed the distinction of being the chief feature of the city to this day. The multicolored flower beds, originally confined within the walls of the city proper, have burst their confines, and now the suburbs vie with each other in the presentation of symphonies in color.

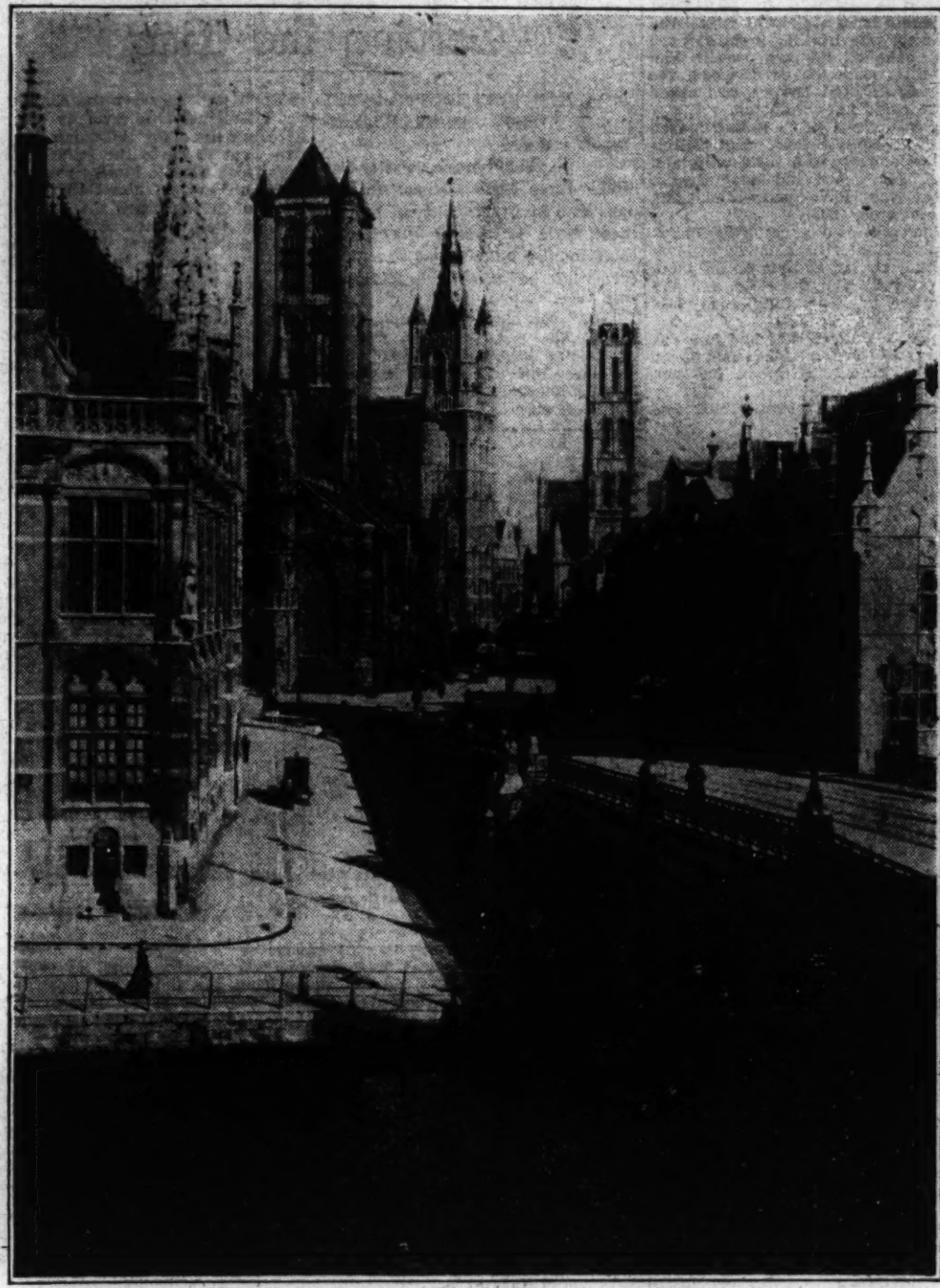
The Sandalwood Fan

A frail pretty thing, carved exquisitely, run through with blue ribbons, breathing forth a faint, haunting perfume. A mute wizard it seems for conjuring parted scenes. One's heart leaps with a happy thrill at the quick memory of a child standing at her mother's knee, placing small finger tips lightly on the dainty fan, and then, with a sudden, gently back and forth. One recalls how the soft air it stirred and scented satisfied the child heart.

Memory follows the road to that cherished yesterday. It travels over the fresh meadow warmed by the June dawnlight. It hastens up the lane bordered by tall trees—trees whose green screens shelter countless unfinished-looking fledglings piping their first pattering notes. The droop of foraging bees and the tender insistence of young winds were things to treasure and prize, and loving retrospect finds them distinct and ready.

The old gate and the flagstone walk, wearing its eager border of bloom, lead straight to the threshold of the low-roofed cottage. One hears the intimate and beloved sounds of home. What joy comes with the surge of thought that recalls that rich untrodden time of childhood! How utterly sweet and imperishable is the memory of it!

And now the little sandalwood fan, resting in its blue sun lined case, invokes the scene of distant shores. One sees the hot dust of India marked by many bare, brown feet, and clouding the languid palm tree. He sees foreign faces and hears a jargon of tongues. Or yet again he sees the dim temples of China and quaffs the breath of incense burning. And the carved sandalwood fan delights one today as it did of old when the sweet and smiling mother permitted the tiny hands of a little girl to wield it as a dainty wand.



In Ghent—Belgium

The Story of Ghent

IF ONE were asked to compare Ghent with any other European city, the inclination to set it down beside Venice would be very strong. The points of similarity and the features which have earned for Ghent the appellation "The Venice of the North," are of course the canals and the bridges. The Scheldt and the Lys are distinctly irregular in their behavior. Their branches are a network of such irregularity as to divide the city into twenty-six islands, the necessary connections between them being made by some two hundred and seventy bridges of all kinds and descriptions. Despite this similarity with Venice, however, Ghent is Ghent and nothing else. Its individuality is made up of living remnants of every century, from the time of Baldwin Ironarm, first count of Flanders, around the year one thousand, down to the present time. In fact, it would not be unnatural for the visitor to ask whether there be any other town or city on the European continent that has such a multitude and variety of places teeming with associations of history both religious and secular.

If, geographically, Ghent can be called "The Venice of the North," historically it can be denominated the city of revolts. Encouraged by the dukes of Flanders, the men of Ghent at an early date obtained commercial and political privileges which they jealously guarded against the attacks from many intruders and would-be conquerors. Now they were under the yoke of some foreign potentate, now they revolted and made themselves free again. The story of Ghent, in a way, is the story of human freedom.

But the story of Ghent has not been all martial. Ghent has not been all encounters of the records of peaceful pursuits. One finds that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Ghent enjoyed the distinction of being the chief feature of the city to this day. The multicolored flower beds, originally confined within the walls of the city proper, have burst their confines, and now the suburbs vie with each other in the presentation of symphonies in color.

The Irish Spinning-Wheel

Show me a sight
Of a girl for delight
An old Irish wheel with a young
Irish girl at it.
Oh no!
Nothin' you'll show
Aqual her sittin' an' takin' a twirl
at it.

See! the lamb's wool
Turns coarse an' dill
By them soft, beautiful weesies white
hairs of her.
Down goes her heel,
Roun' runs the wheel,
Purrin' wid pleasure to take the
commands of her.

Then show me a sight
Bates for delight
An old Irish wheel with a young
Irish girl at it.
Oh no!
Nothin' you'll show
Aqual her sittin' an' takin' a twirl
at it.

—Alfred Percival Graves.

La Realidad

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

¡Qué hermosa y satisfactoria parece la actividad de la naturaleza en sus fases, apacibles y armoniosas! Una viajera encontrándose sobre la cubierta de un vapor atravesando el azul intenso del Atlántico en un día cálido y calmoso experimentó una emoción profunda e indecible producida por el sentido de cumplimiento armonioso. El buque volaba por encima de las olas movidas dirigidas por una inteligencia tan segura que no había cambio de rumbo, retroceso o demora. Semblante a una flecha bien apuntada y solitaria de un arco cuidadosamente equilibrado iba hundiéndose la brisa tibia, abajo el azul tranquilo de la mar, arriba el azul del cielo sereno, y encima el sol bendiciéndolo todo con sus rayos dorados.

Fue mucho tiempo después de esta experiencia que la viajera, tras años de discordia, desilusión y fracaso que la habían llevado casi hasta el último grado de desaliento y sufrimiento, leyó las siguientes palabras en "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy (pág. 335): "La realidad es espiritual, armoniosa, inmutable, eterna." ¡La realidad armoniosa e inmutable! Las escamas de la materialidad empezaron a caerse de los ojos y vio lo que quiso decir. San Juan en su visión de la Ciudad Santa: "He aquí el tabernáculo de Dios con los hombres, y morará con ellos; y ellos serán su pueblo, y el mismo Dios será su Dios con ellos. Y limpiará Dios toda lágrima de los ojos de ellos . . . porque las primeras cosas son pasadas." De aquí en adelante su tiempo y energía serían dedicados a ganar una comprensión de esta Ciencia y a probar su verdad en la experiencia diaria.

Y de esta misma manera miles y miles de personas vuelven diariamente sus pensamientos hacia el reino del Espíritu para alcanzar el entendimiento de aquellas leyes que, seriamente obedecidas, obran infaliblemente para traer paz, armonía, consuelo, libertad y prosperidad a vidas quebrantadas y desanimadas en consecuencia de conceptos erróneos y por la servidumbre a los dioses falsos de la creencia material, de la ignorancia, de la educación falsa y del temor. "Este entendimiento," dice Mrs. Eddy en la página 508 de Science and Health, "no es intelectual, no es el resultado de adquisiciones eruditas, es la realidad de todas las cosas traidas a la luz."

El primer requisito del estudiante es la sinceridad. Un reciente estudio consagrado del capítulo sobre la Oración en Science and Health descubrió el hecho iluminador que a menos que nos esforzemos seriamente en la vida diaria a alcanzar el bien que anhelamos, nuestras oraciones no serán más que palabras vacías. El deseo de conocer a Dios como Espíritu y el esfuerzo de reflejar la naturaleza divina en la experiencia diaria nos traerán una comprensión de la Verdad superior a nuestras más altas esperanzas. El esfuerzo de servir solamente al único Dios y de apartar diamantemente los

Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW beautiful and satisfying seems the activity of nature in its peaceful, harmonious phases! A traveler on the deck of an ocean liner riding across the deep blue of the Atlantic on a warm, still day, was thrilled too deeply for speech by the sense of harmonious achievement. The vessel sped over the heaving waves, directed by an intelligence so certain that there was no change in course, no retrogression or delay. As a well-directed arrow loosed from a carefully poised bow, it went, clearing the warm breeze, with the calm blue sea below, the cloudless blue sky above, and, over all, the sun's golden rays shining in benediction.

It was long after this experience that the traveler, after years of discord, disappointment, and failure, which had brought her almost to the last stage of discouragement and suffering, read the following words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 335): "Reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal." Reality harmonious and immutable! The scales of materiality began to fall from her eyes, and she saw what John meant in his vision of the Holy City: "The tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; . . . for the former things are passed away." Henceforth, her time and energy would be devoted to gaining an understanding of this Science, and proving its truth in daily experience.

And just in this way countless thousands are daily turning their thoughts to the realm of Spirit to gain an understanding of those laws which, when earnestly obeyed, operate unfailingly to bring peace, harmony, comfort, freedom, and prosperity into lives which were broken and discouraged through misunderstanding and the serving of the false gods of material belief, ignorance, false education, and fear. "This understanding," says Mrs. Eddy on page 508 of Science and Health, "is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light."

The first requisite in the student is

Atlas Joys

The other day I met a man who didn't know where Tripoli was. Tripoli happened to come into the neighborhood, and he was evidently at a loss. "Let's see," he said, "Tripoli is just down by there—your know. What's the name of that place?" "That's right," I answered, "just opposite the map. I could show you in a minute on the map. It's near—what do they call it?" At this moment the train stopped, and I got out and went straight home to look at my atlas.

Always, in these periodic excursions to my atlas. People talk a good deal of nonsense about the importance of teaching geography at school instead of useless subjects like Latin and Greek, but so long as you have an atlas near you, of what use is geography? Why waste time learning where Tripoli and Plume are, when you can turn to a map of Africa and spot them in a moment? In a leading article in the Times (no longer a newspaper, but a newspaper) it was stated during a general election that Darlington was a Yorkshire town. If they had been left in a state of decent ignorance, they would have looked for Darlington in the map, and found that it was in Durham. (One moment—Map 29. Yes, Durham; that's right.) As it is, there are at this moment some hundreds of retired colonels who go about believing implicitly that Darlington is in Yorkshire because the Times has said it. How much more important than a knowledge of geography is the possession of an atlas.

My own atlas is a particularly fine specimen. It contains all sorts of surprising maps which never come into ordinary geography. I think my favorite is a picture of the Pacific Ocean, coloured in varying shades of blue according to the depths of the sea.

My atlas has a map of "The British Empire showing the great commercial highways"; another of "The North Polar regions showing the progress of explorations"; maps of the trade routes, of gulf streams, and of the world around lat. 45 deg. N. looks like—and there are very few of our most learned men who can say as much.

But my atlas goes even farther than this, though I for one do not follow it. It gives diagrams of exports and imports; it tells you where things are manufactured or where grown; it gives pictures of sheep—New Zealand and a more insect representing Russia, and alas! no sheep at all for Canada and Germany and China. Then there are . . . pictures in colour of such unfamiliar objects as spiders and raw silk and miners and Mongolians and iron ore; statistics of traffic receipts and diamonds. I say that I don't follow my atlas here, because information of this sort does not seem to belong properly to an atlas. This is not my idea of geography at all. When I open my atlas I open it to look at maps—to find out where Tripoli is—not to acquire information about flux and things; yet I cannot forego the boast that if I wanted I could even speak at length about flux—A. A. Milne, in "If I May."

sincerity. A recent prayerful study of the chapter on Prayer in Science and Health disclosed the illuminating fact that unless we are earnestly striving in our daily lives to attain the good for which we pray, our prayers are no more potent than the vain repetitions of the heathen. The desire to know God as Spirit, and the effort to reflect the divine nature in our daily experience, will bring us to an understanding of Truth far beyond our loftiest hopes or expectations. The effort to serve only the one God and prayerfully to turn our thoughts daily away from material self-interests, and toward the spiritual attractions, and diversions that would hinder our growth Spiritward, is richly rewarded in peace, freedom, and joy, concomitants of spiritual understanding. And this does not mean that we shall lead barren or ascetic lives, but only that we shall be concerned less with the merely trivial and fleeting and more with the substantial, the real, and the worth-while. Many a student of Christian Science has found that the pleasures of merely social enjoyment are no more satisfying as far outweighed by the satisfaction of being engaged in constructive activity, blessing not only ourselves but others as well.

And what a joy it is when one can consciously demonstrate his understanding that "reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable," when he can prove that the domineering, tyrannizing, tormenting phases of human experience are no part of the real man, but belong to the dream-world of human experience, of which the one who is emerging into Spirit is a part. The struggle to prove this may at times seem long and arduous, but it is worth while; and great numbers are now proving that it can be done. As a speaker recently said, "The rule is simple, but its application is not easy." To a student who had struggled prayerfully to overcome discouragement over one particular form of discordant relationship, and seemingly had struggled in vain but would not give up, after a long night of earnest seeking to realize the truth of the utility of any evil name came these words of our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, sweeping over her like a cool breeze after a torrid day: "Immortal men and women are models of spiritual sense, drawn by perfect Mind and reflecting those higher conceptions of loveliness which transcend all material sense" (Science and Health, p. 247). Gratefully she realized that the error had been cast out.

All we have to deal with in reality are "immortal men and women," who are "models of spiritual sense, drawn by perfect Mind;" for, "beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

A HALF-CENTURY EDITION OF SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by MARY BAKER EDDY

IN ORDER to mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half century since "Science and Health" was first published, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a Half-Century Edition of the pocket-size textbook.

This edition has a title-page printed in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco. The paper is of the highest quality, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition.

The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued in addition to the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

The price of this special pocket edition will be the same as that of the regular pocket edition—namely, one copy, \$5.00, six or more to one address, each \$4.75.

Orders and remittances therefor should be sent to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers Agent
107 Falmouth Street
Back Bay Station
Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$5.00 per annum in advance, \$5.00 per annum in advance, \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, and all other matters of business, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of all news and illustrations for publication and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society. Cost of remitting copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign
14 pages 4 cents 2 cents
18 pages 5 cents 3 cents
22 pages 6 cents 4 cents
26 to 30 pages 8 cents 5 cents
32 to 36 pages 10 cents 6 cents
Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
European: 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.
Washington: 221-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 210 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western: Room 1458, 223 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Northern California: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
Southern California: 620 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
Australia: 107-109 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING
New York: 370 Madison Ave.
Philadelphia: 302 Fox Bldg.
Cleveland: 1150 Euclid Bldg.
Detroit: 455 Book Bldg.
Chicago: 1488 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City: 1111 Main Bldg.
San Francisco: 625 Market Street
Los Angeles: 620 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle: 723 Empire Bldg.
Portland, Ore.: 1022 N. W. Bank Bldg.

London: 3 Adelphi Terrace
Paris: 58 Faubourg St. Honoré
Florence: 111 Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
The Herald of Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONE upon a time, Milly-Molly-Mandy (whose real name was Millicent Margaret Amanda) found a penny in the pocket of an old coat. Milly-Molly-Mandy felt very rich indeed.

She thought of all the things she could buy with it, and there were so many she did not know which to choose. (That is the worst of a penny.) So Milly-Molly-Mandy asked everybody with whom she lived, in the little English cottage with the thatched roof, what they would do with it if they were she.

"Put it in the bank," said Grandpa promptly. He was making up accounts. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that a wise idea.

"Buy a skein of rainbow wool and learn to knit," said Grandma, who was knitting by the kitchen door. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that quite a good idea.

"Buy a little patty-pan and make a cake in it," said Mother, who was cooking. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that a very good idea.

"Save it up until you get six, and I'll let you buy a baby duckling with them," said Uncle, who was scooping out corn for his chickens. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that an excellent idea.

"Get some sweets," said Auntie, who was very busy sewing, and did not want to be interrupted. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that a very pleasant idea.

Then she went to her own little corner of the garden for a "think" for she still could not make up her mind which of all those nice things to do. She thought and thought for a long time.

And then—what do you think she bought?



MUSTARD-&-CRESS.



RAINBOW-WOOL.



PATTY-PAN.



SWEETS.



DUCKLING.

Serving the King

By JOYCE BRISLEY

"HI!" PUFFED Puffety-Puff. "Blink!" blinked Blinkety-Blink.

"Yes!" pattered Patter-Pat. The three little kittens, not the ones who lost their mittens, but the three little kittens of the Fluffy family, huddled together in a corner of the kitchen, discussing their future.

"Yes," continued Patter-Pat, "that is just what we should do. We are old enough to serve the King."

Puffety-Puff puffed and Blinkety-Blink blinked at their brother who had been named Patter-Pat because

do you want at the King's Palace?"

"We have come to offer ourselves to the King for service," answered Patter-Pat.

"But every place is filled," said the Guard. "There are no places for you."

Patter-Pat and Puffety-Puff were sadly disappointed. "But, may we see the King?" they asked.

"Have you not heard? The King is away making his yearly trip round the Kingdom and is not here."

"Very well," puffed Puffety-Puff. "We will wait for him."

So the two little kittens, Patter-Pat and Puffety-Puff, prepared for their journey, and were very happy to think that they would soon be at the Palace serving the King. Finally they went away, leaving Blinkety-Blink all alone to care for the little farm.

And as Blinkety-Blink worked, he

ONE FAMILY Little Folk Many Lands

Visiting in China

THIS is a story about a little girl named Li-Ti who lives in Shanghai, one of the most important cities of China. Her father is editor of a Chinese newspaper.

Perhaps you did not know that there were Chinese newspapers? Yet the first in the world, so far as is known, was published in China. It appeared during the Ming dynasty (A. D. 1368-1644). Although it had mostly to do with what was going on in the palace of the Emperor, the Peking Gazette kept the people informed on matters of which they would otherwise have known nothing. Of course there is no emperor in Peking today, for China, once known as the "Flower Kingdom" has become a republic.

One day Li-Ti received an invitation to go and stay with her grandmother. Li-Ti did not wish to go because she had never seen her grandmother who lived in another part of China, but Chinese children seldom question the plans made for them by their elders. Although she was a little girl, Li-Ti said nothing when her father remarked to her mother that it would be good for her to see her grandmother in her beautiful home among the mountains.

Li-Ti Sets Out

When Li-Ti's father left her at the railroad terminal, she was put into the care of a trusted amah and from there continued her travels in a chair slung between two long poles carried by the bearers.

The path up the mountain side was long and steep but Li-Ti saw so much to interest her that she never noticed the distance. The men with their great umbrellas-like hats and straw capes bringing vegetables down to the big houses at the foot of the mountain. The duck-man in his flat-bottomed boat on the canal which wound its way through the valley below. She watched him push his way through the water, with a long bamboo pole, every now and then giving a queer shrill whistle which the ducks seemed to understand for they appeared to be doing just what he wished.

As he whistled, stragglers from the banks came swimming toward the boat and as Li-Ti watched she saw him send the whole flock out across the fields where they seemed to be looking for insects.

Li-Ti found her grandmother waiting for her in the garden. Such a beautiful garden filled with sweet-scented flowers and shrubs!

The little girl greeted her grandmother in the way her mother had taught her before she left home, for a Chinese grandmother must be treated with the utmost respect. Li-Ti kept her eyes lowered for some time after she had made her bow, for she felt very shy. Soon, however, she found herself answering questions about her parents and her

Bare-Legged Peasant Children

Outside the gates, villagers waited with their fruit and vegetables ready to sell. When they were admitted to the compound, Li-Ti's grandmother was often called upon to settle some dispute and to give advice where it was needed. And while this was going on Li-Ti enjoyed talking to the children. She could not always understand what they said, for they talked in a dialect that was strange to her, but she would serve sweetmeats for them and have pleasure in watching the eagerness with which her gifts were accepted by these little bare-legged peasant children.

When her household was in order, Grandmother would take Li-Ti from one room to another and show her the beautiful scrolls and embroideries that hung upon the walls. She would open the doors of a lacquered cabinet and let Li-Ti peep at the many treasures within—little figures carved out of ivory and jade, painted fans and jeweled ornaments.

But, best of all, the little girl enjoyed the hours when she sat upon the stone-flagged terrace, for as her fingers worked upon some dainty piece of embroidery, Li-Ti's grandmother would tell her stories of old China. Stories of kings and emperors who ruled the people in the days of long ago. Stories of strange things that happened in the time so far back that no one can say when it was. Stories of the building of the Great Wall.

As she listened Li-Ti watched the mist creep up above the rice fields and soon little puffs of smoke, circling up from the cottages on the hillside, showed that men and women had gone home from their work in the fields and were preparing for their evening meal.

Who Knows?

1. What is the capital of Germany?
2. Who was Jenny Lind?
3. In what poem does Minnehaha appear?
4. What is a parable?
5. Where is Shanghai?

Answers to last week's questions:

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. Longfellow is called "The Children's Poet." A Minnehaha is a type-setting machine which casts each line of type of a piece of metal. The fruit of the hawthorn is called a haw. The United States flag has 13 stripes, representing the 13 states of the original Union.

Don, the Majestic

A great portion of the Animal Kingdom daily paper was being occupied with the affairs of Sir Don of R—, an aristocratic Boston terrier 10 months old, who turned up his small black nose at the many attempts at friendliness made by the neighborhood dogs, until, tired of their fruitless efforts, they left him to himself.

Sir Don should have been a very happy dog for his little mistress walked with him through a lovely park each day, where the air was filled with love, friendliness, and children's laughter, but our hero, like many people, was so filled with self-importance that he was oblivious to it all.

But before long he realized that a pedigree, a suit of bridle, and a wonderful white vest did not bring him happiness.

One sunny afternoon, after much contemplation on the subject, he decided to cast aside his former superiority. When he entered the park with his mistress, there in his path lay an audacious little blonde fox terrier, who upon seeing Sir Don, greeted him effusively. Much to his mistress's surprise, Don, the majestic, deigned to play, and off they danced to the music of the wind and swaying trees; and thus began a lasting friendship.

When finally Don was taken home, he went with a bounding step and a wag of his tail, which intimated that this was a good old world, after all. He soon had many friends, and in his little heart he always kept a spot for the little dog who responded to his first feeling of friendliness.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Well, when I arrived at today's page, I found it was as happy and contented looking as could be.

Where have you been and when did you get back? I exclaimed without even taking time to say "hello." "I've been right here at home," he calmly replied.

Naturally, he wanted to know if we were still using my kennel and when I told him I was he said: "Well, if your Boss doesn't let you move into the house pretty soon you can come down here and spend the night with me if you want to."

Of course that sounded good to me and I thanked him for it; but I'm not the least bit worried about my Boss refusing to let me sleep in the house and I bet I don't have to ask him but once, either!

The Gate-Legged Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A gate-legged table groaned and groaned.

Because he had to bear three times a day his little load of food and table ware.

"Oh, my," he creaked three times a day.

And some days more than three.

"How can they have the heart to make a tired slave of me?"

The armchair at the table head grew weary of this fuss.

"We chairs are used far more than you."

Yet what complaint from us? We do not mind our simple load. We never groan or creak. We do our very best to serve. Each day in every week.

The table felt ashamed at that. And blushed a rosy red.

He wept a little bit, I think.

"I'm a slammering," he said.

"To all whom I have created about I now apologize."

And with an end of tablecloth He dried his tear-filled eyes.

Stuart Ayers.

CHILD IMPROVEMENT BOOKS (Series Patented)



NATURE STORY BOOK

IN EACH PAGE of this interesting and instructive book, the pictures have been cut out of the heavy board leaves with different shaped dies. Each filler will fit only into its own opening. The four nature stories on each page are to be illustrated by cutting the fillers into their proper places.



BIRDLAND—The Nature Study Book

All the heads have been cut from the heavy board leaves and the pieces are of proper size and bevel to fit snugly into the openings. Birds are completed by putting the heads in place.

OTHER TITLES

FUNLAND—Nature Story Book (Animals)

WONDER WORD BOOK—Self Instruction in Spelling

WONDER READER—Self Instruction in Reading

JOYLAND—The Playtime Book

WONDER BUILDER—Building Book

Each page beautifully colored. Size 8 1/2 x 11 in. Boxed Price \$1.50 each. Postpaid.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers 4211-15 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

A New Service for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

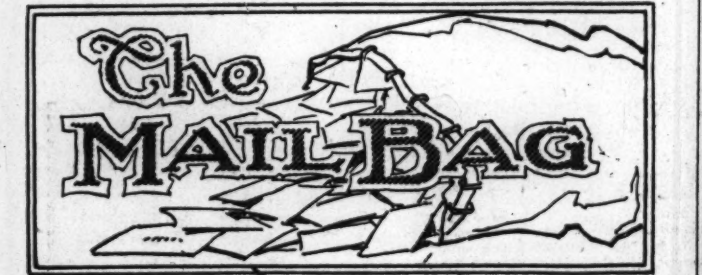
WHEN in need of an article of merchandise, have you sometimes found that your current copy of The Christian Science Monitor did not contain an advertisement of the kind you sought, and that you could not recall the name of an advertiser who could serve you?

If you are a Boston resident or visitor, you can learn quickly where to satisfy your need, and at the same time patronize an advertiser in the Monitor. Just telephone Back Bay 4330, and ask for "Advertising Records."

In this office, an index is kept of retail advertisers in all lines of business who use the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Whether you desire to know of a florist, a hairdresser, a jeweler, a haberdasher, or any one of a hundred other kinds of business, this department is ready to tell you where you may obtain the merchandise or service you seek.

When possible, information will gladly be supplied as to where you may obtain articles which are nationally advertised in the Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor An International Daily Newspaper Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING



The Mail Bag

Rutherford, N. J.

Dear Editor:

I am so grateful for the Children's Page. I look forward to it, and my brother and I take turns in reading it to my little 4-year-old brother. It is hard to say which story I love best, because I enjoy them all so much.

Mary Elizabeth J.

Portland, Ore.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Children's Page very much. I can read it almost all by myself. It comes to me on Saturdays when I am home to enjoy it, and this I like, too. My little sister, and Jane, our neighbor friend, did enjoy "The House That Smiled," and I enjoy the "Who Knows?" questions. Some of them I can answer. We loved the Milly-Molly-Mandy picture. I enjoy "Little Folk of Many Lands."

Betty C.

College View, Neb.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Children's Page, the Sunset Stories, Waddles and Snubs. I think Snubs is such an intelligent dog. I hope we shall hear some more about Waddles and a whole lot more about Milly-Molly-Mandy. She certainly is a good little girl to run so many errands. I thought surely she would forget them all, but she only forgot one.

Why, here is Milly-Molly-Mandy. What a dear obliging little girl she is!—Ed.

Fairhope, Ala.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Children's Page very much. Mother and my little sister and I read it together. My little sister likes the Funny Man stories the best; and I like Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel and Cutie Kit, but think they are all good. I can answer some of the "Who Knows?" and get some of the puzzles. Elizabeth B. and I were again. I like Betty and the Funny Man best of all.

Mary W.

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and in the 5th grade. We have taken the Monitor ever since I can remember, and I like the Children's Page very much. I am sending you a story. I don't think it is good enough to put in the Monitor, but I thought you might like to read it. It is a true story.

Anna K.

Thank you, Anna. It is a dear little story.—Ed.

Huntingdon Park, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I think The Christian Science Monitor is a very nice paper. I always read the Children's Page, and I think it just wonderful. I read all the verses and everything. It sure is interesting, and I know the other children like it, too.

Anita E.

It is not possible to publish all the letters that come to the Mail Bag. The editor would also like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters: J. V. B. of Ensey, Ark.; Mary Ann H. of Dallas, Tex.; Grace P. of Raymond, Wash.; J. W. G. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Ruth H. of Roxbury, Mass.; Aris N. of Unknown Land; Glenda S. of Vona, Colo.; Henning S. of Minneapolis, Minn.; Douglas W. of Nutley, N. J.; Nina C. of Savannah, Ga.; Mary F. of Blountstown, Fla.; Elmer V. of San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Two States

CRAVES THORNS HAMMER CANTER DETOUR T R A N C E PANELS

Print the above words one under the other in such an order that you will have, reading downward in one of the vertical columns, the name of a state. Then print them in another order and have the name of another state in one of the vertical columns. What two states are they? They are both in the United States:

Key to Word Square Puzzle:

R O S E O A T S S T O P Y

Key to Picture Puzzle: The word was "Monitor."

Two Entertaining and Instructive Games

Curly Locks' Number Games

provide fascinating play for children while teaching them the fundamentals of arithmetic. Adults also find enjoyment in them.

Addition Game includes the Forty-Five Addition Combinations. Multiplication Game uses entire multiplication table. Printed on nice white cards. Packed in attractive orange colored boxes. When ordering please state which games you desire. 75c each. 75c each post paid. 50c foreign.

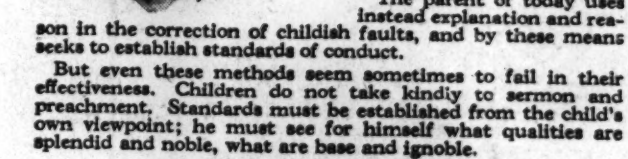
MRS. SUSIE M. STRATTON Author and Publisher Retail Department, Toia, Kansas

Guidance in Character Building

OLD-FASHIONED methods of physical punishment and discipline find no place in modern child training.

The parent of today uses instead explanation and reason to establish standards of conduct.

But even these methods seem sometimes to fail in their effectiveness. Children do not take kindly to sermon and preaching. Standards must be established from the child's own viewpoint; he must see for himself what qualities are splendid and noble, what are base and ignoble.



My BOOKHOUSE

is a mother's selection of stories for her own child—a selection from the classics of childhood, but each one chosen because it interests the child, instructs, and presents sound standards of conduct.

CHARACTER GUIDANCE is a fundamental characteristic of My BOOKHOUSE stories. Every one helps the child in seeing clearly the distinction between right and wrong, and solicits his admiration for those qualities which are truly fine. Six volumes, 2560 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 in. by 197 authors, profusely illustrated in black and color. My

BOOKHOUSE is exceptionally attractive to the child, and is as remarkable for what it omits as for what it contains. My BOOKHOUSE compilation of unadorned letters, of wholesome, whole-hearted, vigorous boys and girls.

FREE! "Right Reading for Children," a helpful booklet for every parent, containing practical information on character development, "Appreciations," an interesting compilation of unadorned letters. Both booklets sent immediately upon request.

The BOOK HOUSE for CHILDREN 360-M North Michigan Avenue New York Boston Philadelphia CHICAGO New Orleans Kansas City

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Who does not thrill at the high, clear call of a bugle? Who does not feel the spur in the words, "One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a thousand men"? Everyone attuned to a summons to action, either for the assertion of what is right or for resistance to what is wrong, yields quick response to a bugle's resonant, far-penetrating tones. They sweep through the heart an uplifting, all-pervading impulse to join with others inspired by like ideals in doing what must be done for a common cause. Custom and the thought habits of centuries associate the bugle's call universally with conflict, with the clash of weapons, with marching hosts moving toward the high goal of an embattled army or of a nation in arms. It has sounded hitherto as the universal call to war.

A Bugle Call to Peace

A bugle has just sounded a call of a different kind. It sang its summons in a remote corner of the world. It was heard by but few. Yet the meaning of its appeal, the cause for which it was sounded, the possibilities implied by it, if the nations hear it and respond to it, make it as dramatic and memorable as any bugle call that ever was blown. A brief Associated Press dispatch tells the whole story for those who have ears to hear and eyes to see:

The Greeks silently began their march out of Bulgarian territory at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour a bugler walked between the hostile camps and signaled the Greeks' intention to obey the orders of the League of Nations. The Bulgarians retained their position until the arrival of the allied attachés was heralded by bugles in the Greek camp. The attachés went forward to meet the Bulgarian colonel, Zlateff. They warned him not to disturb the Greek withdrawal.

Picture that lone bugler walking in the darkness between camps of sleeping soldiers who, when the light of dawn should come, might march to a conflict of arms! How its ringing tones cut through the silence of the night there on the Balkan frontier! Listen to the message that it carried to the warriors whom it awoke from slumber, and to the world! It called them not to seize their weapons and go forward to attack their foes. It signaled to all who heard it that the Greeks had consented to obey the orders of an authority that told them to withdraw from territory they had seized in preparation to assert with arms what they considered to be their rights. It told them to lay aside their weapons and stop fighting till the facts and the rights on both sides of the dispute could be examined in the light of reason and justice. It warned the Bulgarians not to take advantage of the Greek assent to these commands for peaceful negotiation or molest them in their temporary abandonment of the advantage they had acquired by force.

It matters not whether one believes entirely in the League of Nations or yields full approval to all its forms and methods. It is of no real significance, if one is an opponent of much or little in its origin and its organization. Whether the League shall ultimately compose the present quarrel is not of dominant importance. The essential meaning of the bugle call that it caused to be sounded in that Balkan night is there nevertheless. Other bugles have called to retreats or parleys, or have proclaimed an armistice. But they were sounded by the authority of one of the enemies in arms. For the first time the world has heard a bugle that sounds a command to nations drifting into war—an order that both parties to the quarrel consent to follow—to march away from the arbitrament of battle, to lay aside their weapons and to submit their dispute to the decision of a tribunal of peace under the rules of law and fact and justice.

It is the hope of the world that many such bugles shall blow and that whatever authority may order them, it shall be so developed and grounded in the reason and consent of mankind that all nations will respect and freely obey its calls.

If it were possible, by some mathematical or geographical process, to separate many of the larger cities of the world into their original component parts, there would be easily discoverable the visible remnants of the Main Streets which once were the pride and glory of rival populations. In all those years before systems of more or less rapid transit made it possible to extend one's lines of business and social activity beyond the circumscribing limits of the built-up, local pride served to keep intact the villages and small cities which since have been merged in expansive and inclusive metropolises. Now the once self-sufficient denizen of shire or village somewhat boastfully acclaims himself a citizen of the "greater" city. The term is high-sounding and satisfying, despite the fact that a cruel fate has submerged the identity of once influential leaders in the cosmopolitan throngs comprising the larger whole.

Main Streets in the Big Cities

One might wish that by some improved process of photography it might be possible for an artist, aloft in a soaring airplane, to reproduce, sans winding boulevards, encroaching rows of apartment houses and towering skyscrapers, the physical aspects and meandering boundaries of the little cities that have been joined together in this modern march of what we are all pleased to call progress. It might be possible to judge the measure and extent of this advance, if indeed there has been advancement, and it might be gratifying and reassuring, if it should not prove to be disappointing and disillusioning, to compare such standards as are observed today, and such customs and activities as we of today follow, with those of a half century or a century ago.

Perhaps in no country of the world have the changes in urban conditions, both physical and social, been more marked during the last century than in the United States. The aspect of the larger cities has undergone a complete transformation. Occasionally there are reproduced from the magazines or newspapers of past periods the somewhat crude woodcuts which por-

tray more or less faithfully street scenes or buildings indicating conditions in the then sparsely settled sections of some of the larger American cities. They are studied with much the same interest one devotes to the contemplation of a dauntless type of some more or less famous ancestor.

Strangely enough, in nearly every one of these former villages and cities which have lost their identity as separate units through the merging and coalescing process to which they have submitted, gracefully or otherwise, more than a semblance of the once boasted Main Streets remains. Another century or more must pass before these ancient landmarks will be obliterated. But their complete elimination is forecast by the increasing trend toward centralization. Great industrial and commercial units are still being welded and compressed into more and more compact form. Beyond these there possibly will spring up new centers, each with its own Main Street, the converging point of residential villages peopled by auto and tramcar commuters. But these new streets will not be replicas of the old. The hitching posts and racks will be absent. The corner blacksmith shop will be nowhere visible. Even the rivalries which once existed among neighboring communities to determine which should be greatest will be forgotten.

Glasgow, not Inverness, may safely boast of being the real Highland capital of Scotland. It is on the fringe of four Celtic divisions; it contains a quarter of a million Highlanders; it has clan societies, associations and organizations, and it shows a greater interest perhaps than any other city in the language, music, history and customs of the Gael.

Scots Encouraging Study of Gaelic Culture

To crown all, it has just opened a Highlanders' Institute, the object of which is to encourage the study of things Gaelic, to promote the home industries of the Highlands, and to provide a "home" or meeting place for the sons of Scotland. Hitherto the gathering place for men from the north has been the arches in Argyle Street, under the railway-tracks of the Central Station.

The institute may retard the decline of Gaelic, although the hopes that Gaelic might continue as a living language have long grown dim. Thirty years ago Scotland had four times as many persons as it has today speaking nothing but Gaelic. In 1891, the figures were 43,738; in 1921, they had decreased to 10,314. Indeed, it is a rare thing to hear the language spoken in the streets, and only in a remote village like Ballychulish, near the Pass of Glencoe, may it be heard occasionally in conversation.

The cause of the decline is not to be found in outside influences. Rather is it to be traced to the Highland home. The Highlander, unable to speak English in his early years, has found Gaelic a handicap in dealing with the outside world. Therefore he has encouraged his children to learn English, believing that to insist upon teaching Gaelic would merely perpetuate the difficulty under which he labored.

Indeed, it is the Highlander away from his native mountain and glen who is the most ardent champion of Gaelic. Sentimental reasons draw him toward it. For it brings to his mind's eye the wee hoose on the hillside, the glen with the sheep straggling through, the mist on the summit, the great stretches of purple heather carpeting the sides of rugged mountains, and the lochs made famous in song and story. He may be lost in a busy city, in the prairies of America, in the bush of Australia or on the veldt of Africa, but wherever he is, Gaelic will carry him back to the heath he has trod and the scenes he knew well.

The music of the Highlander may best be heard at a Gaelic Mod or gathering. With what fervor a choral society sings "Hó-ró! mo nighean donn bhoideach" ("Hó-ró! my nut-brown maiden"). Is there anything that excites the national feelings to the same degree? Outside the music of the bagpipes there is perhaps nothing so stirring as the Gaelic song rendered with taste and feeling. Once heard it is not soon forgotten.

It is, then, one of the chief objects of the institute to keep alive the musical traditions of the Highlander. And in this it will find great sympathy from the Dominions. For it is there that the old songs and customs are treasured. It is there that they are appraised at their true worth. There is scarcely a spot in the far-flung divisions of the British Commonwealth of Nations that does not re-echo to the sound of the pipes, or that is unfamiliar with the sway of the kilt.

What such an institute will mean to colonials on a visit to their native land can best be imagined. There they may dip into Gaelic literature, some of the most important contributions to which include the Ossianic poems, of which Macpherson professed to give the world a translation, or discuss the revival of customs which have lost none of their charm because of their antiquity. The institute will stir a new interest in the Highlands, an interest that for want of some such organization has been allowed to dwindle.

Perhaps one of the most interesting resolutions approved at the Fourth Annual Radio Conference held in Washington on the call of Secretary Herbert Hoover, is that dealing with the discontinuance of further radiocasting licenses and the possible reducing of the number of stations now in existence. The interest lies in the many possible ramifications of such a move if the Department of Commerce decides to adopt it or if it is incorporated in proposed radio legislation.

Radiocasting licenses immediately assume a potential value, the amount of which will be as hard to estimate as that of seats on the New York Stock Exchange. If radiocasting was not an extremely valuable publicity proposition, a large number of concerns would not have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for a station

and its upkeep, nor would there be 175 applications for stations now pending action by Mr. Hoover's office. If the number of stations licensed is restricted to, say 500, then the owners have something of tangible value. The 175 who want to radiocast would make a very effective starting list of possible customers for the 500 existing stations.

This would mean, of course, that certain persons with foresight who obtained three or four licenses and held on to them by radiocasting with small, inexpensive transmitting sets would have something which they could sell or trade at an interesting figure, and naturally such activities would be hardly looked on with approval by the Department of Commerce. Indeed, the conferees have already expressed their disapproval of speculating in radiocasting licenses. But it is difficult to see just how the situation could be controlled. It is but little different from the leasing of time from an established station. If the owner of an existing station cares to lease it to a concern for all or part time it is, in effect, selling or trading on his license. The value of time on the stations already occupied with paid advertising programs would be enhanced by a station restriction law or regulation. They could demand a higher figure based on the old law of supply and demand.

Thus a new and complicated issue is raised in the radio field, already overcrowded with a multitude of confusing regulatory issues. Stopping speculation in radiocasting licenses will without doubt get a lot of attention in the near future.

From the interior of Old Mexico comes the announcement that the mule, through the protestations of his master, is stubbornly barring the progress of good-road building from the capital city into the domains which the motorcar and the tractor have not yet invaded. So far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, it is the mule's last stand.

Like the dog in the Arctic regions, he seeks to maintain his age-old monopoly of the crude means of transportation for which he has for centuries furnished the motive power. The Mexican Indian, unlike his cousin, the American Indian, seems heartily to aid and abet this opposition to the use of the motor vehicle. The American Indians, many of them, are the proud possessors and users of automobiles of various vintage and shapes, ranging from the high-powered modern cars to the antiquated "flivvers" of the experimental era now almost forgotten. The Mexican Indian, one day, will adopt this method of travel, and eventually, no doubt, his farm will be tilled with tractors, just as are those of the people in some of the less progressive countries of Europe. The march of the gasoline engine and its derivatives is irresistible.

On the little island of Nantucket, a few miles off-shore from the coast of Massachusetts, until a year or two ago, strenuous and effective efforts were persisted in to bar automobiles, not only from the highways and streets, but even from the port. But the plan failed finally, just as did the opposition of the people of North Tisbury, on the neighboring island of Martha's Vineyard, to the building of sidewalks and the erection of lamp-posts in the village of Vineyard Haven. The Tisburyites seceded, to be sure, and thus emphasized their repudiation of the plan, but now the village has its walks, its lights, and a hundred other attractions which draw tourists and home makers to it. Tisbury proper remains unreconstructed, disdaining the frills and extravagances demanded by its neighbors.

Progress the world over seems ever to meet some form of opposition. Conservatism, which is commendable enough up to a certain point, is sometimes stubborn and unrelenting. It is exemplified in numberless ways, and not always in the manner of the Mexican mule and his prototype in other countries. But it is encouraging to observe that unreasonable conservatism seldom is able long to hinder genuine progress. Progress moves with that irresistible force which overcomes, eventually, what seem to be immovable objects in its pathway. We say the world moves. But it does not. The actuating, compelling and irresistible force is rightly directed thought. Against this the combined conservatism, stubbornness and opposition of ignorance and superstition of the world are impotent.

Editorial Notes

Without attempting to enter into the discussion of the relative merits of reducing or raising the United States federal inheritance tax rates, the proposed scale of modification offers one indication of a mild form of class legislation. When this form of taxation was enacted it was not strange that the graduation should run from 1 per cent on \$50,000 to 40 per cent on \$10,000,000, and then stop. Not so long ago it was a herculean task to force the imagination to picture \$10,000,000 but in these latter days fortunes estimated to approach \$1,000,000,000 have been mentioned in a low breath at least. Conceding the constitutionality of a graduation up to \$10,000,000, why does the process stop arbitrarily at that point? Looks as though the millionaire might have a complaint to register of discrimination in favor of the billionaire!

George Bernard Shaw is nothing if not original, and his recent reply to an invitation sent to him by T. P. O'Connor to attend a nonparty dinner in honor of the British Foreign Secretary is typical. It read, upon a postal card:

No, really. The dinner should be to me. It was I who proposed a Locarno pact in 1913 and again on New Year's Day, 1914, when it might have prevented the war. What use is it now when all the mischief is done? However, it is greatly to Mr. Chamberlain's credit that he is only twelve years behind me instead of fifty.

Of course, Mr. Shaw did not originate the sentiment, for Lyly in his famous Euphues, written about the year 1500, gave expression to these words of wisdom: "It is too late to shut the stable door when the steed is stolne," but it would take Mr. Shaw to write a note such as the foregoing.

The Mule Still Unreconstructed

It was the last house in the creek, and we stayed the night there. Beyond was a heaped wall of emensing forest, and mountains, retreating ridge by ridge and outflanking valley by valley into Tennessee: virgin forest, pathless, uninhabited except by shy bears and other wild animals. The last house, after that nothing, smudges of dull green, cold, dark.

The house was a half roofless shack hidden by a pallid wall of tall corn. There were two bedrooms with sacks nailed over the windows for lack of glass. And a kitchen with only three walls, the fourth being the forest. Another room and the kitchen were roofless.

It was vague blue dark when we asked for shelter, but the tall shrill woman of the house took us in pleasantly enough, but in an impersonal way as though we entered by the right of nature, like the wind and the rain. She intoned her welcome in a voice that was neither melancholy nor joyful, but like a bodiless voice, a thing soughing from the trees or talking over the soil.

We groped in by the yellow light of the lamp, sat, and so fixed our shadows on the walls; and talked with the family. There were a man, the woman, her daughter and her son, and an older woman who must have been the boy's grandmother.

They asked us the usual questions. They had always lived in the mountains until two years before when they migrated to South Carolina to work in the cotton mills. But owing to the changes in trade the family had returned to the mountains, and were now ten miles away from the nearest store, five miles away from a wagon road, with two rivers to ford and steep land, steep as clouds, to till. Well may they speak of a man falling out of his field.

As we talked, bats flew into the room and dodged around. Bars of heavy blue night lay solidly between the rafters. All we could get to eat was cold pastry and molasses; but the white stars, like drooping small wells of white water, hung closely above us. There was not a flake of moon.

The shrill woman lamented her inhospitality: "I hain't handy at all with me stove all tore up from jolting in the wagon."

Conversation dropped, and there were stark silences. There were glances, and the grandmother said, "I'm a going to bed now," and climbed into bed with all her clothes on. The girl shouted to her brother, "Get ye to your pallet."

We sorted ourselves out. The father slept in our room in the other bed, snored all night and talked to himself, while the wind blew at the sacking nailed over the window, and the crickets scissored their monody of high notes.

Early in the morning, while it was still empty and dark and all sound but the creeping of water in the stream had stopped, the man got out of bed and tapped on the wall. He was answered, and later met his wife in the kitchen where they began to prepare breakfast. It seemed to us as if it could hardly be much past midnight, and we dragged ourselves drowsily to a meal of hot pastry, salt bacon, blackberries and buttermilk; with the shrill woman urging, arguing and persuading all the time. She said it was six o'clock.

Came a thump and scuffling from the other room and in a few minutes the grandmother about the house, and what the time is? "Waal, 't's three o'clock!" "Proteins were in rain. It was only three o'clock. I had felt it in my bones. It turned out the man had only guessed the time when he knocked on the wall, and that his wife had looked at her clock without lighting a match, and had thought it was half past five!"

But we went back to bed. The man sat on foot—had no horse—down the creek on his ten-mile journey to the nearest store, to bring back a sack of flour. Later that morning we discovered where the woman had bought her molasses of the night before. A man was standing in a field supervising the crushing of rye cane between two revolving rollers set in a frame to which was attached a pole ten feet long. A mule was harnessed to the pole and as he walked round and round, the rollers turned, the cane was crushed and the syrup oozed down

In the Smokies

a gully pipe and was strained through sacking into a tub. "Today's 'll be a right smart piece 'clarer than what you uns had las' night," said the man.

His son, a stoney fellow, was chopping at a stump of tree: "I'm hewin' me a block for my corn mill," he said. He had already built a large wooden wheel, and a race propped high in the air on stilts. All the grinding in the mountains is done by these old water mills and the corn is crushed between two enormous millstones.

After miles and miles of climbing we prepared to assault one of the flanking ridges and so descend into a far creek, where there was a lumber camp. The distance was varying given as between two and ten miles. It turned out to be over fifteen miles, and the hardest fifteen, the roughest and the steepest. I have ever done. Eight miles of it was done in heavy rain and cloud. We took a mountain youth to guide us to the top of the ridge.

He was as silent and as expressionless as a leaf. He had carved blue eyes. He strode easily where we struggled. And the more I tried to get conversation out of him the more laconic and defensive he became, replying "Uh huh" to nearly everything I said. We went on something like this:

"Hot," I said, feeling very blown.

"Warm," he replied.

"You're used to it"—from me.

"Uh huh."

"Do you often go this way?"

"Uh huh."

"Is it far?"

"Uh huh."

"Have you always lived in that creek?"

"Uh huh."

The only time he became eloquent was when we passed a deserted farm lying in a bowlder strewn clearing in the mountain forest.

"Beaumont Starr's farm," he drawled. "He left las' spring. It was too hard. Siles gone old and wore out, an' nothin' 'll grow in that thar."

Tremendous chestnut trees shot like isolated gray columns out of the green ruin of thickets. Beaumont Starr had lived there with his brother, and their ancestors before them, time granitic.

We climbed for three hours through steep woods of pine, balsam, chestnut and hickory; of bellwood, maple, walnut and oak—a struggle in green monotony. On the summit, which seemed unattainable, we finally flung ourselves down on the hard earth, utterly exhausted; with a faint ocean of blue ranges faintly washing and lapping in noiseless surge and foam of cloud-capped summits, below us.

The air was still. Not a sound. Not even the motion of one leaf touching another. It seemed that the world had stopped; that we lay supine at a point beyond all sound and effort, that we lay closely beneath the flawless and level ceiling of the world.

We saw sturdy and extraordinarily forest-shortened clouds elsewhere (territories of mountains range after range, merging into a haze of moth silver. The mountains were strips of water modeled by the air. Ranks of solidifying ether. Anything but mountains. Anything.

From our "Necker" we could see our ridge slung like a firm hammock of green from knob to knob, a blue gray highway crossing the water of sky, or broad and churned with green and choppy light like the wake of a steamer. Distantly was Clingman's Dome, with the other gray hosts, while a wide surf of cloud lay fixedly, masedly upon them. From their highest elevation barked a stilly throne wash of startled light.

We descended alone. Rain collapsed on the roof of the trees and spouted through. We shattered the forest silence as a rod splits emerald ice. We hurtled down, deeper at every jump, into the high and bare cold cavern of frigid trees. A shot suddenly was fired somewhere before us and below, and its staccato echoes ricocheted on the polished walls of green. Were we at last mistaken for revenue officers as had been prophesied? But life lacks our sense of the dramatic. We soon came upon three hunters standing in a ditch, and they smiled ironically at our little excitement.

When at last we came out under the open sky it was too hot, too ragged, too mist and vapors which drifted, a soaking tatterdemalion, across the knobs and creeks; and entering a valley, whose form was quite smudged out by rain and night, we splashed through sodden miles of clay, eight miles, to the lumber camp, and found a bed there.

The Week in Geneva

Geneva

The mushroom market is one of the sights of Geneva. Wednesdays and Saturdays are market days, and the stalls along the Rue de la Confédération are covered with every kind of vegetable and tempting fruit, baskets of big luscious raspberries lying beside those filled with grapes. And the Place de Molard is bright with flowers of such perfect coloring that they seem to have stolen their tints from the rays of the setting sun reflected on the pure white snow.

But the mushrooms have the honor of a market to themselves, just round the corner, in the Rue du Commerce, where on stalls which line both sides of the street some dozen kinds of edible fungus are displayed. There is the immense "mousseron" as it is called here, spreading out like an umbrella at the top, sometimes of dark red hue, sometimes a delightful mixture of green and russet brown, lined with pale cream; the beautiful yellow mushroom, shaped like a cornucopia; a darker yellow one reminding one of an iris; a small round kind, of the most delicate mauve, and a long ribbonlike variety, of a peculiar slate gray, almost black at the edges.

Champignons—the real mushrooms—there are, too, of every kind, from darkish oyster to pure white. Everywhere there is color, for even the vendor of cauliflower has fixed a bunch of bright chrysanthemums on her stall, and the mushroom seller decorates hers with great bunches of autumn leaves. The Genevese eat their mushrooms as a vegetable, and twice a week in autumn a huge dish of sliced mushrooms, sometimes it is a large kind sliced finely and stewed in sauce that is chosen, sometimes the smaller champignons are served, but always as a vegetable are they used, and not merely as a flavoring, or a breakfast dish.

A company has just been registered at Bale for the purpose of publishing a "Repertoire of Swiss Tourism for the Use of Strangers." This volume will be ready by next year, and will contain 1000 pages devoted to the various places in Switzerland of interest to travelers. Even the smallest villages will be noticed, each place having from twenty-five to fifty lines devoted to its description. Every article will be published gratuitously from information furnished by the authorities of the various communes, and a strict neutrality will be observed with regard to all commercial undertakings, although hotels, pensions, etc., will be permitted to have their addresses added at the end of the descriptive notice. The work will be copiously illustrated, and sent to all interested offices in Switzerland and abroad, to which tourists apply when seeking aid in the choice of a spot in which to spend their summer holidays.

Owing to the electrification of the Swiss railways, the telegraph and telephone offices have been obliged to replace their aerial telegraphic and telephonic wires by underground ones. The underground lines are now all completed, and these connecting Geneva with Winterthur, and Olten with Bale are in use, while the Bernese amplifying station has also started working. The audition trials, as well as certain experiments made since the lines have been in use, show that everything works perfectly over the new line.

A balloon "chase," organized by the Swiss Touring Club, took place on one of the beautiful days with which Geneva was favored recently. An old balloon, still serviceable though not equal to long journeys, had the rôle of "hare." By half past ten all was ready, and the pilot took his place in the car, together with three passengers. The wind was very little wind, and the balloon rose almost vertically, while the competitors followed it anxiously with their eyes, in order to see what way it would go, as they were but little helped by the direction of the wind. Soon the Thuna veered slowly toward the right bank of the lake, and the thirty motorcars and ten

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions contained. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Venus, Jupiter and Thanksgiving Day

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The stars are of great interest to me, and I am wondering how many of your readers have noticed the positions of Venus and Jupiter during this month.

These beautiful jewels of the heavens are now in the southwestern sky just after sunset, Venus (the brighter) to the west and south. It seems Venus long ago invited Jupiter and the moon for Thanksgiving dinner. The queen of the sky, clever chaperone that she is, has a prior engagement, so about Nov. 19, after spending a few nights in their company, she will continue on her eastward way.

Armistice Day, Jupiter and Venus were one hour apart; Nov. 19 they will be but twenty-eight minutes apart, and on Thanksgiving Day Jupiter will be seen at the head of the table opposite his fair companion. New York, N. Y. H. D. B.